EUROPEAN WAR NUMBER

VOLUME NINE OCTOBER, 1914 NUMBER FOUR

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

ISSUED FROM THE NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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The

American Red Cross Magazine

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE

AMERICAN RED CROSS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE is owned, edited, published and controlled by the American Red Cross---the official volunteer aid Society of the United States, chartered by the Congress of the United States "to furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war and to carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and to apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods and other great national calamities."

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP.—Any citizen of the United States is eligible for enrollment as a member of the Red Cross. There are three classes of membership: life membership, sustaining membership, and annual membership. The dues for life membership are $100, for sustaining membership $10, payable annually, and for annual membership $1, payable annually. Applications for membership should be addressed to the Secretary of the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., or to the Secretary of a local Chapter. The above dues include fifty cents subscription to the American Red Cross Magazine—subscription without membership fifty cents a year.. Single copies fifteen cents.

Entered as second-class matter April 28, 1915, at the Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879

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FORM OF BEQUEST

A will in the form following may be used to bequeath money for the purposes of the Red Cross. It would be well to have the same signed by THREE WITNESSES in the presence of the testator and of each other.

All legacies, not otherwise specified, are applied to the Endowment Fund.

I, A. B., of _____ (testator's domicil), hereby make and publish the following as my last will and testament:

I give and bequeath to the American National Red Cross, a corporation in the District of Columbia, created by Act of Congress of the United States of America, its successors and assigns, the sum of _____ Dollars.

(A. B.) _____

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the above named A. B. as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who have hereunto subscribed our names at his request as witnesses thereto, in the presence of the said testator and of each other.

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The American Red Cross Magazine

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THE LAST RAG OF CIVILIZATION!

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Inter Arma Caritas

By Mabel T. Boardman

AMIDST the scenes of death and desolation; amidst the tortures of physical, mental and moral suffering now spreading over the greater part of Europe, there gleams still one ray of man's higher nature.

Carve the altar of the God of War as you may with the glory of courage, the beauty of patriotism, the nobility of sacrifice—it remains but a whited sepulchre, full of dead men's bones within. Man arrayed against his fellow man, and poor, frail human flesh the target of the murderous force of shot and shell. Oh, the pity of it all!

Have we a right to sit in judgment on the nations involved in this titanic struggle? Not a score of years ago we were at war, justifying our act by the virtue of our cause. Peace we have held no more sacred than have they. Judges we dare not be. Comforters we may be, remembering,

> "We do pray for mercy,
> And that same prayer doth teach us all to render
> The deeds of mercy."

When the tumult of the battle dies away, there shines forth the one undimmed ray of man's diviner nature to light the fluttering folds of the Red Cross flag. The wounded soldier turns his weary eyes to watch, not for the flag of his own dear country, but for that other flag, for come in whose hands it may it means to him succor in his distress, love even amidst arms.

Under this banner we may all enlist. By international agreement we break no neutral duty when we lift our arms in service. By international agreement no weapon can be raised against it. It floats triumphant over the passions of war, the emblem of humanity, the insignia of the brotherhood of man. What have we

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done; what can we do, as soldiers of this wondrous standard, to carry it onward to save life, not to destroy it?

This much have we done. On Saturday, September 12, down the busy, peaceful waters of the North River, glided the "Red Cross;" the great, white ship brilliant in the sunlight, the broad band of red and the fluttering flag proclaiming to the world her mission of mercy. Cheered by the crowds on the passing boats, and saluted by the flags of all nations from the many steamers lying at their docks, she went. The hearts, no matter what their nationality, that watched and wished her God speed on her journey, were touched with the divine light of mercy. As the white ship passed the great statue in the harbor, Liberty for the moment seemed to grasp in her uplifted hand the flag of the Red Cross flying from the foremast, and to hold it forth as a token of America's sympathy for suffering Europe.

Down below, in the steamer's generous hold, were vast stores of hospital supplies—hundreds of bales of absorbent and nonabsorbent cotton, hundreds of thousands of yards of gauze, thousands of pounds of bandages, stretchers, iodine, and many other surgical supplies. To these were added boxes of hospital clothing; and above decks, cans of ether and chloroform. Little as they were, compared with the great demand, the thought of the suffering that they signified is appalling.

The baggage room was filled with the surgical equipments for our surgeons and nurses. In compact military form, in their cases, lay the surgical instruments, the sterilizing and bacteriological outfits, ready for their part in the relief of suffering mankind.

The decks of the white ship were thronged with the uniformed surgeons and nurses of the Red Cross corps, efficient, earnest men and women, sacrificing much for the cause, and full of devotion to the flag they follow. Adopting a European custom, the nurses have dropped the formal use of the last name, and have taken the gentler name of "sister." It has been said that the old Aryan word for sister meant "comforter," and comforters, indeed, will these devoted women prove.

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Alike to England, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria and Russia goes this aid. Nor has the good ship "Red Cross" carried all that has been sent. On a Greek ship, the "Ionina," there sailed September 9, others of our Red Cross corps, fifteen able surgeons and nurses, with surgical equipment, for the help of Servia. The Red Cross hears only the cry of the wounded, no matter in what tongue it is uttered. It bends over the suffering man, nor questions what his race: "Neutrality—Humanity," its motto.

This much have we done. But it is so little, and the need so great. These surgeons and nurses must be maintained in their service; more supplies and more funds sent, and if need be, more of our surgeons and nurses.

The pitiful cry, "Come over and help us!" arises also from the old men, the women and little children. They, too, are the victims of the Moloch of War—poor refugees, driven from their homes, their means of livelihood gone, the wage-earner of the family in the fighting army or among the multitude of the wounded, or lying in death's sleep shoulder to shoulder with the thousands in the long graves that hold the harvest of the battlefield. What can we do for these also?

We, too, have suffered, as has all the world, from the blight of war. We, too, have our sad army of unemployed, and our many thousands who need aid. Charity should begin at home; but charity that ends there is not charity in truth. "Who is my neighbor?" "Not alone he at thine own door, but he that suffereth afar and crieth to thee for aid."

Oh, men and women, we are all citizens of this great world. Think of the miseries of our fellow men; picture the long, long wards of the sick and suffering; take to your own hearts the agonies of the women who are losing those dearer than life, and grant them your aid. Help to bring love and mercy to them in their distress. Help to carry, amidst war and strife, the flag of the Red Cross.

Inter arma caritas!

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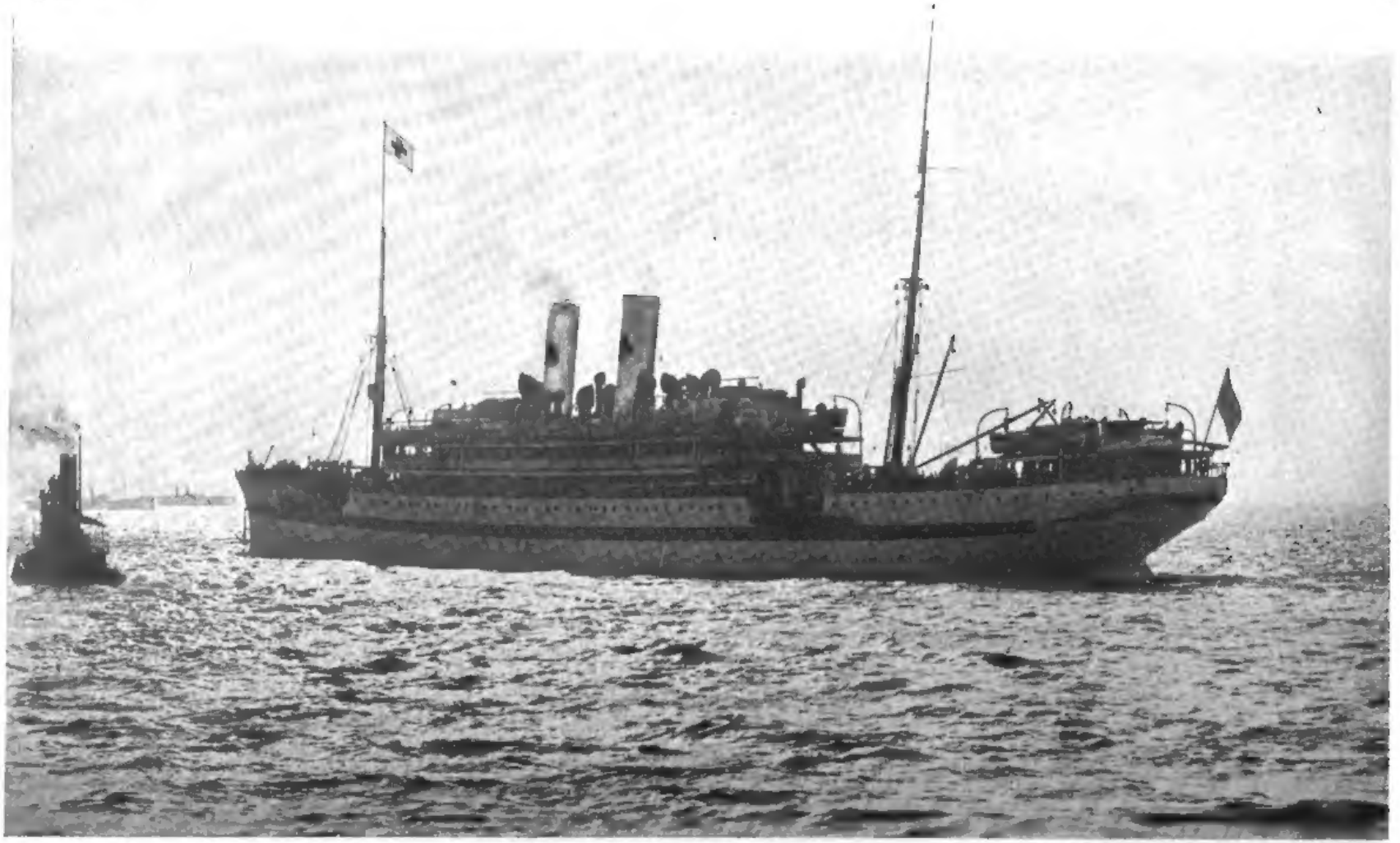

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THE WHITE MERCY SHIP, "RED CROSS," MOVING DOWN NORTH RIVER, PREPARATORY TO STARTING FOR SCENES OF SUFFERING AND SORROW IN WAR-RIDDEN EUROPE.

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THE STORY OF THE SHIP

By MABEL T. BOARDMAN

THE joint meeting of the International and War Relief Boards of the American Red Cross unanimously decided upon the chartering of a ship to carry a trained personnel and hospital supplies to the countries involved in the European War, all of whom accepted this offer of assistance. A committee consisting of Mr. Bernard N. Baker, of Baltimore; Surgeon-General William C. Gorgas, U. S. A.; Surgeon-General William C. Braisted, U. S. N., and Chief Constructor Richard M. Watt, U. S. N., was appointed to secure a suitable ship. The Executive Committee gave to its Chairman and to the Chairman of the National Relief Board power to charter the boat selected by this committee.

No American ship was available, but two ships were most generously offered free of charge by the Hamburg-American Line and by the Austro-American Line. The committee inspected both ships and finally selected the "Hamburg," of the former company, as best suited to the purposes. The appreciation of the Society for these generous offers was expressed to both companies.

By special act of Congress the ship flies the American and Red Cross flags, has a temporary American registry, and has changed her name to that of the "Red Cross" sailing from New York. Perhaps all precedents were broken, but precedent yielded to humanity and old barriers melted away before the "Mercy Ship," as the papers called her. According to the colors designated for such a ship by the Treaty of The Hague, she was painted white with a broad red band.

Was it remarkable the aid that was given her and the expedition that she carried? Not when you know the mysterious power that lies in the words "Red Cross."

THE SURGEONS AND NURSES.

Major Patterson, U. S. A. Medical Service, Chief of the Red Cross Medical Bureau, soon had his fine corps of able and efficient surgeons ready. Miss Delano, Chairman of the National Committee on the Red Cross Nursing Service, by means of the remarkably perfect organization she has created and the co-operation of a number of her local committees, selected from among those volunteering from our 5,000 Red Cross trained nurses, those best fitted for this special service. No one who did not witness this work of mobilization, of uniforming and equipping this personnel can have any idea of the amount of work involved, so quickly, so quietly, and so efficiently was it performed.

Admiral Aaron Ward, U. S. N., retired, who was in Europe, accepted by cable the request that he take charge of the expedition, joining the ship in England. Admiral Blue, of the Navy, lent his aid to secure the rest of the officers. Captain Armistead Rust took command of the ship, and with him are associated other retired naval officers — Commander

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BERNARD N. BAKER OF BALTIMORE

A MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS SHIP COMMITTEE, WHO SPARED NEITHER TIME NOR EXPENSE IN AIDING THE DEPARTURE OF THE RELIEF EXPEDITION FOR EUROPE

E. H. DeLany, U. S. N., as Chief Engineer; Commander J. S. Doddridge, U. S. N., and Lieutenant Gilford Darst, U. S. N. Mr. Richard D. L. Mohun, is the paymaster. Captain Jarka, superintendent of this line, gave invaluable service in the coaling and provisioning of the ship and in many other ways. In the great bunkers went coal enough for the round trip; the painters hung along her sides and busily plied their brushes the moment the coaling was over.

At the large terminal warehouse, most kindly donated by Mr. Irving T. Bush in Brooklyn, Colonel S. L. D. Slocum, U. S. A., retired, was in command, and thanks to his energy and ability as a trained officer the work was carried out perfectly in every detail. Mr. Thomas N. Phillips, of the Red Cross First Aid Supply Department, who had ordered all the immense stores required, worked day and night marking huge bales of cotton, boxes of bandages, gauze, and other surgical supplies, and boxes of hospital garments sent from Hartford, Dartsmouth, and other places. Vaseline, cocoa, and even tobacco for the men were among other donations. These, too, were apportioned and carefully marked. Even the stevedores worked all day Sunday to load the ship in time.

CREW IS CHANGED.

When a diplomatic question arose concerning the personnel of the crew through a misunderstanding, the Red Cross ship was delayed and the crew changed, as no condition not absolutely satisfactory to the powers she sailed to aid would be permitted by those who sent her. Captain Allan Luckhurst, Marine Superintendent

REAR ADMIRAL AARON WARD, U. S. N., RETIRED

FORMERLY U. S. NAVAL ATTACHE AT SEVERAL EUROPEAN CAPITALS, WHO ACCEPTED THE COMMISSION OFFERED HIM BY THE AMERICAN RED CROSS TO TAKE SUPREME COMMAND OF THE RED CROSS. HE BOARDED THE VESSEL AT FALMOUTH ENGLAND

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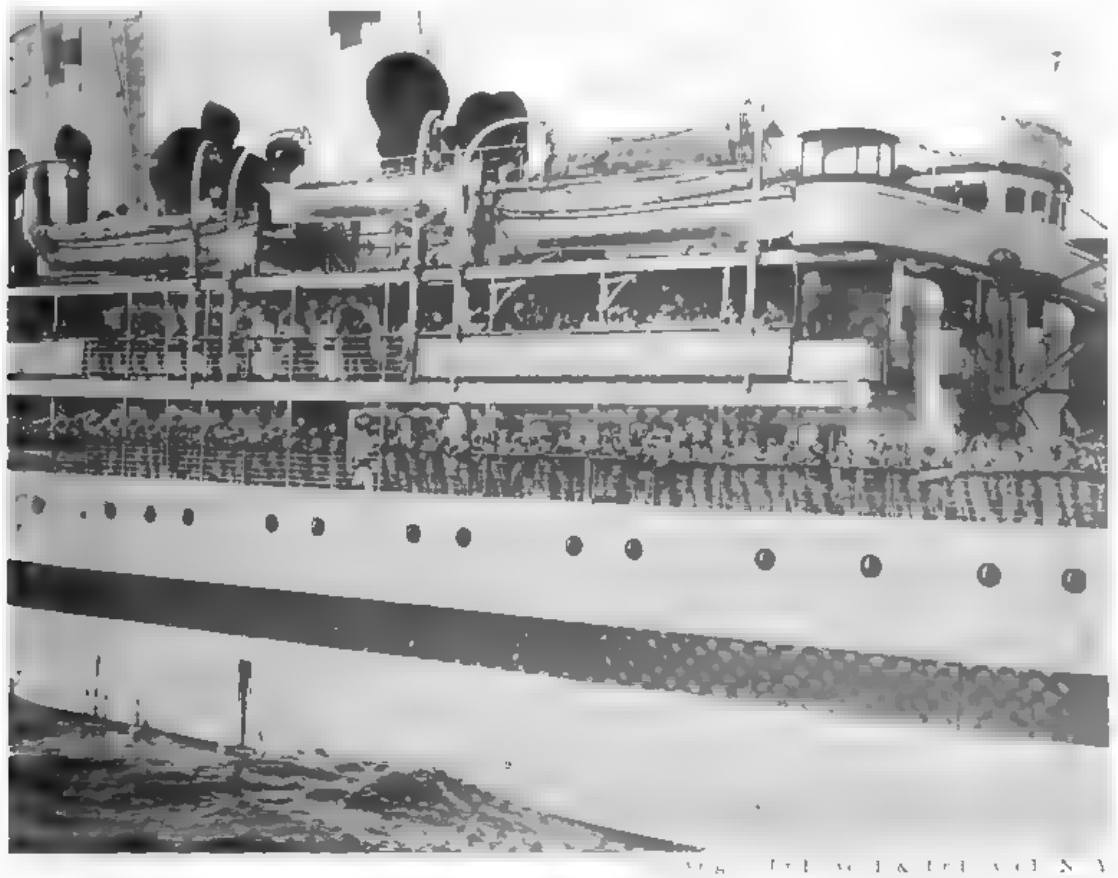
RED CROSS NURSES GOING ABOARD THE MERCY SHIP

of the International Mercantile Marine, who during our war with Spain was captain of the hospital ship "Missouri," interested himself in our behalf to secure this new crew. The Seamen's Church Institute, The Seamen's Christian Union, and the American Engineers' Association, as their part of the donation to the work of mercy, provided this crew without charge. Mr. Walker, president of the Old Dominion Line, on a telegram



A SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE 'RED CROSS' WITH SURGEONS AND NURSES LINED ALONG RAILINGS.

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from Mr. Baker, brought one of his best head stewards and eighty colored stewards immediately to New York. The disappointed crew that were not taken bore no ill will, but cheered the "Red Cross" and her mission as they left the side of the ship.

Mr. J. Parker Kirlin steered the "Red Cross" through the legal waters of charter agreement and insurance. These were exciting days of rushing and exacting work. Men came to New York or stayed in the city to help carry on a work often new to their experience. Sometimes a telephone call to the Chairman of the National Relief Board at the New York Red Cross Office would come from Mr. Kirlin. "There are eighty colored stewards here. What shall I do with them?" "Hold them," would be the reply. Or again: "A man named Angelo with seventy-nine stokers is here. What is to be done with them?" And back would come the same reply, "Please hold them," and the patient, untiring lawyer did. There were breakers, many of them. but not one the Red Cross could and did not ride with safety, thanks largely to her wise counsellors.

At Washington went on the same valuable service the headquarters' force always gives, night hours and Sundays devoted to the rush of work. General Davis, Chairman of the Central Committee, came to New York to confer, to consult, and to sign the necessary papers. At the busy New York office of the Red Cross, enlarged by half a dozen rooms loaned by the Russell Sage Foundation, Mrs. Draper, the Chapter Secretary, with her able assistant, Mrs. Cameron, and others, was occupied with mail and telegraph, with telephone and personal interviews, besieged by persons desiring to go on the ship or offering assistance, not always disinterested.

PRESS GIVES VALUED AID.

The press throughout the country gave column after column to the Red Cross. Editorials were written that were an inspiration to those who worked and those who gave; cartoons visualized the spirit of the Red Cross; merchants created receiving stations for funds and supplies; provisioners donated food supplies or made special rates on those purchased. A touch of human kindness made the whole world kin.

Amidst all the other preparations

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CAPT. ARMISTEAD RUST, U. S. N., RETIRED IN COMMAND OF "RED CROSS," HOLDING THE SILKEN AMERICAN FLAG WHICH WAS PRESENTED FOR THE CITY OF BALTIMORE BY JUDGE HENRY STOCKBRIDGE.

arrangements had to be made to bring back American passengers on the ship's return to help bear the expense of her voyage.

Nor must the Servian Unit be forgotten, though not sailing on the ship "Red Cross," as it was found more convenient for it to proceed through the Mediterranean. This ship had no first-class accommodations, and was

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filled to overflowing with a steerage of a thousand Greeks and Servians. Twelve of our nurses shared three small staterooms, but not a murmur was heard. "It is going to be a wonderful work," said Miss Gladwin, the Supervising Nurse, one of the most faithful of the Red Cross Corps, who during the Ohio floods had one hundred of our nurses under her supervision at Dayton. Dr. Ryan, whose long Mexican experience had made him a man capable of coping with vicissitudes, headed this Servian Unit, that has to work its way via the Piræus and Salonika up to Nish, the post the Servian Government requested it to report for duty.

No time was wasted while the "Red Cross" crew was shifted. Major Patterson gave daily demonstrations to the surgeons with the Army surgical equipment, to familiarize them with its use. The morning of the day she sailed, when the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels came to inspect the ship, they found the nurses all at work in their classes, some being drilled in first aid and some busily studying the metric system under the surgeons' instructions. The Secretary gave them all some kindly words of good cheer in his farewell.

STARS AND STRIPES GO UP.

The City of Baltimore, then celebrating the Centennial of the writing of the Star Spangled Banner, sent to the ship by Judge Henry Stockbridge, Chairman of the city's Red Cross Chapter, a beautiful silk American flag which he presented to Captain Rust. While the Secretary of the Navy was on board, Thomas Bullitt Harrison, the young grandson of Mr. Bernard Baker, to whom most of all belongs the credit for the ship, hoisted this silken flag at her stern with the words, "God speed the good ship, Red Cross."

No words of thanks are needed to all those who have helped to speed her on her way—to the multitudes who have given to and labored for the funds necessary for this merciful expedition. It was done for the Red Cross. It was the expression of man's love and sympathy for his suffering fellow-man. Though their ears may not hear the grateful words of those their aid will succor, their hearts may feel the echo of the comfort they have given.

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PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON HIGHEST OFFICER OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

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THE APPEALS FOR EUROPE'S WOUNDED

The President of the United States, After Proposing Mediation, Urges Public to Aid American Red Cross, of Which He is Also President Relief Boards Hurriedly Meet the Great Emergency

AS SOON as it was seen from cable dispatches that a disastrous war in Europe was imminent the American Red Cross began preparations to meet heavy demands from abroad. Miss Mabel T. Boardman, chairman of the National Relief Board and member of the International and War Relief Boards, who had just reached Murray Bay, Quebec, where she expected to spend some weeks as the guest of former President and Mrs. Taft, hurried to Washington after being in Murray Bay but a day and a half. Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director of the American Red Cross, who was assisting the Salem Relief Committee in its rehabilitation work after the terrible fire in the Massachusetts city, was called to headquarters.

On August 5 a joint meeting of the International and War Relief Boards of the American Red Cross was held in the office of Brigadier General William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the United States Army, in the War Department, General Gorgas being chairman of the War Relief Board. Tentative plans were formed at this meeting for relief work in Europe, and a general ap-

SURGEON GENERAL GORGAS OF THE U. S. ARMY, IS CHAIRMAN OF THE WAR RELIEF BOARD, AND COUNSELLOR LANSING, OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT, IS CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL RELIEF BOARD OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

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peal to the American people to assist in this was issued.

PRESIDENT WILSON ISSUES APPEAL.

President Wilson, in his capacity as President of the American Red Cross, issued a second appeal for funds on August 13. He had sev-

Photo by Harris & Ewing Washington D C
SURG GEN WILLIAM C BRAISTED, U S N
VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE RED CROSS
WAR RELIEF BOARD

eral weeks previous tendered his good offices as a mediator to the warring powers, and delayed signing an appeal for the Red Cross only because of his hope that his services in support of a peaceful solution of the troubles beyond the Atlantic could be utilized. The appeal of the President in behalf of the American Red Cross relief plans follows:

"To the People of the United States:

"The present wars in Europe are certain to impose upon the Red Cross of the nations engaged a burden which demands the sympathy and aid of the world

"The American Red Cross is earnestly desirous of assisting its sister societies in their endeavors to alleviate distress and suffering among the combatants, and therefore appeals for funds to be expended impartially for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the nations at war.

"Contributions for this purpose may be sent to the American Red Cross, Washington, D C., or to local treasurers of the society in other cities. I confidently hope that the humanity and liberality of the people of the United States, so often manifested in the past, will cause them to respond promptly and generously to this appeal.

"WOODROW WILSON,
"President of American Red Cross.

"The White House,
"August 13, 1914."

APPEAL OF RED CROSS BOARDS.

The appeal issued August 5 by the joint meeting of the International and War Relief Boards, follows:

"During our war with Spain thousands of dollars were sent by the European Red Cross Societies to the American Red Cross to aid in the care of our sick and wounded soldiers. Now, in the hour of their supreme need, the American Red Cross, both for the sake of humanity and to express our gratitude for their aid to us in the time of trouble and distress, has decided to charter a ship and send to each country involved, doctors, nurses and hospital supplies.

"This ship, sailing under the Red Cross flag, will be under the protection of the Treaties of Geneva and The Hague, and can enter any harbor for the discharge of its beneficent duty. In no other way can this trained personnel, so greatly needed, reach the different countries. Protection is provided also for the personnel of the Red Cross Societies of neutral states that render aid by the Treaty of Geneva

"The American Red Cross appeals most earnestly to all of our people; to the governors of states, as presidents of the Red Cross state boards; to the Red Cross Chapters, to mayors of cities, to chambers of commerce, to boards of trade, and to all associations and individuals, for contributions to carry on this work. Contributions may be designated by the donors, if they so desire, for the aid of any special country, and will be used for the country designated; but assistance will be given to all, in the true spirit of the Red Cross represented by its motto, "Neutrality -Humanity."

"Grieved as we may be over this terrible war, the agonizing cry of suffering men cannot appeal to us in vain. The American Red Cross asks for a prompt and generous response. Contributions may be sent to the American Red Cross, Washington, D C.,

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or to state and local treasurers of the Red Cross."

In the joint meeting of Red Cross committees the following sub-committees were appointed:

To charter relief ship; Bernard N. Baker, of Baltimore; Surgeon General Gorgas, U. S. A.; Surgeon General William C. Braisted, U. S. N.; Chief Constructor R. M. Watt, U. S. N.

On personnel and hospital units: Surgeon General Braisted and Major Robert U. Patterson, United States Army Medical Corps, Chief of the Red Cross Medical Bureau.

On designation of Red Cross nurses: Miss Jane A. Delano, Chairman of the American Red Cross General Nursing Service.

Newport Helps Generously

THE most successful single entertainment given for the purpose of swelling the European war relief fund of the American Red Cross was the Newport Bazaar held late in August. The receipts aggregated $43,785.07 over expenses, and checks covering this amount were forwarded to Red Cross Headquarters at Washington by Lawrence L. Gillespie, treasurer of the bazaar, "for impartial distribution in the relief of those suffering in foreign lands by reason of the present war."

This most welcome contribution was directly the result of the enterprise and humanitarianism of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark, Mrs. French E. Chadwick, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Miss Wallach, and Mrs. George D. Widener, who were assisted by many other women.

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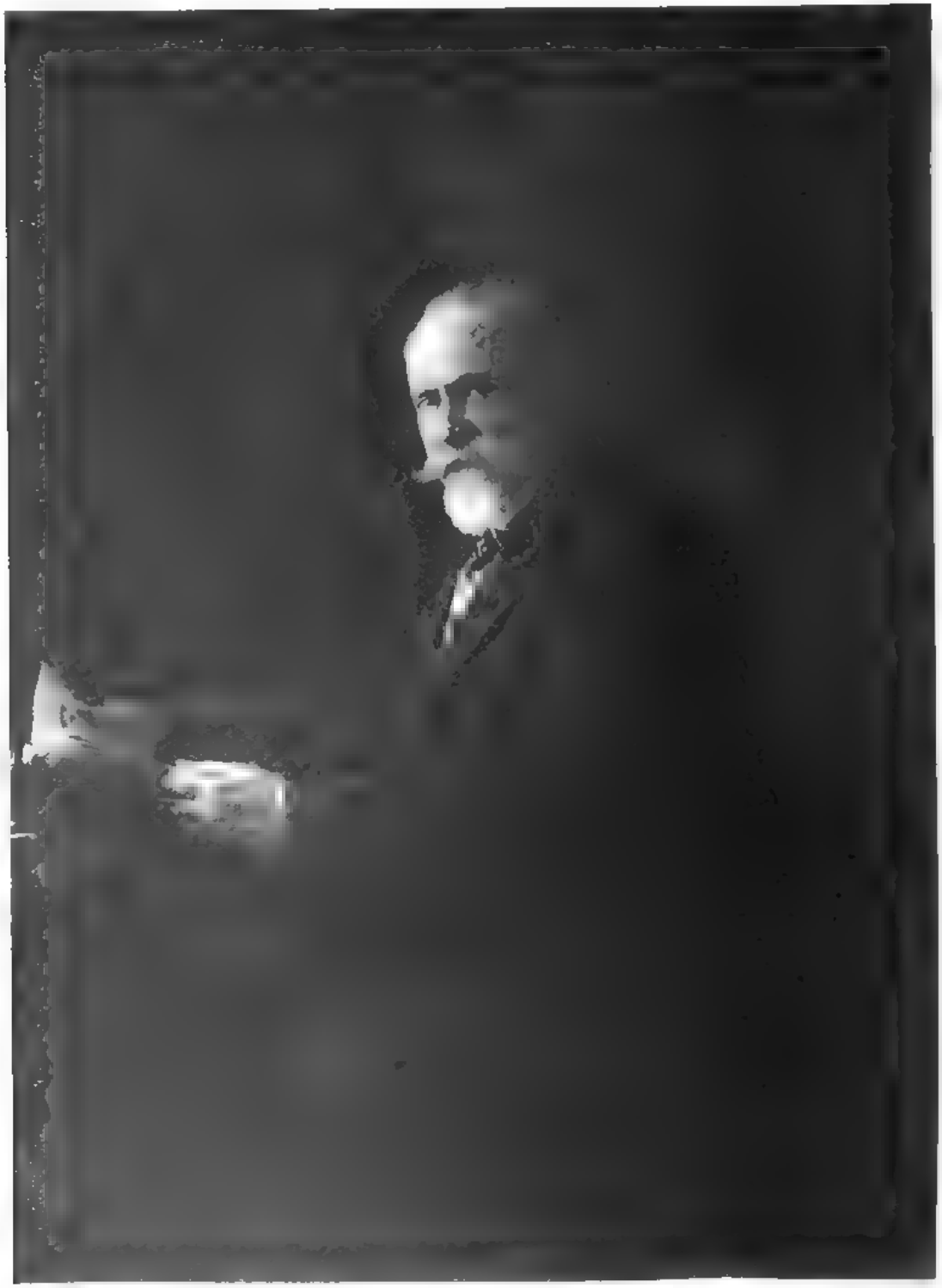

MR. GUSTAVE ADOR, OF GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE

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Rallying For a Great Work

The Red Cross Organizations Throughout the World Are Concentrating Their Resources to Meet an Acid Test of Efficiency and Hardihood in War-Stricken Europe.

THE Red Cross organizations of the various foreign countries mobilized their resources as quickly as possible following the precipitation of the fearful war now in progress. This is evidenced by numerous press reports which have reached the United States. Of course, in view of the general excitement and turmoil and the shortness of time, the American Red Cross could not procure for the October number of its magazine any direct reports from the headquarters of foreign Red Cross societies telling of the scope of their preparations. It was early made manifest, however, through cabled requests, that all of the assistance that could be given by the American Red Cross would be welcomed in Europe.

Emergency appropriations were made by some of the governments to assist their Red Cross organizations in caring for the wounded and sick. There were a number of instances of liberal individual contributions to the Red Cross societies by the crowned heads.

Among the interesting early relief activities, it was appropriate that the Swiss Federal Council announced from Berne that it proposed to convert all Switzerland into a collossal hospital for the care of wounded irrespective of nationality. It was at Geneva, Switzerland, that the Red Cross Treaty was adopted in 1864. A distinguished Swiss, Mr Gustav Ador, is Chairman of the International Red Cross Committee. According to reports the people of Switzerland are exerting themselves characteristically in support of this big humanitarian enterprise.

MARQUIS DE VOGUE
PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH RED CROSS

Greatest Demand on Red Cross.

It is very curious that at a time when Red Cross organizations the world over were thinking of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Treaty of Geneva, August 22, 1914, that most of the Old World suddenly became aflame with the most calamitous war of the age and the greatest demand on the resources of Red Cross Associations in their history was made.

The rank and file of the Red

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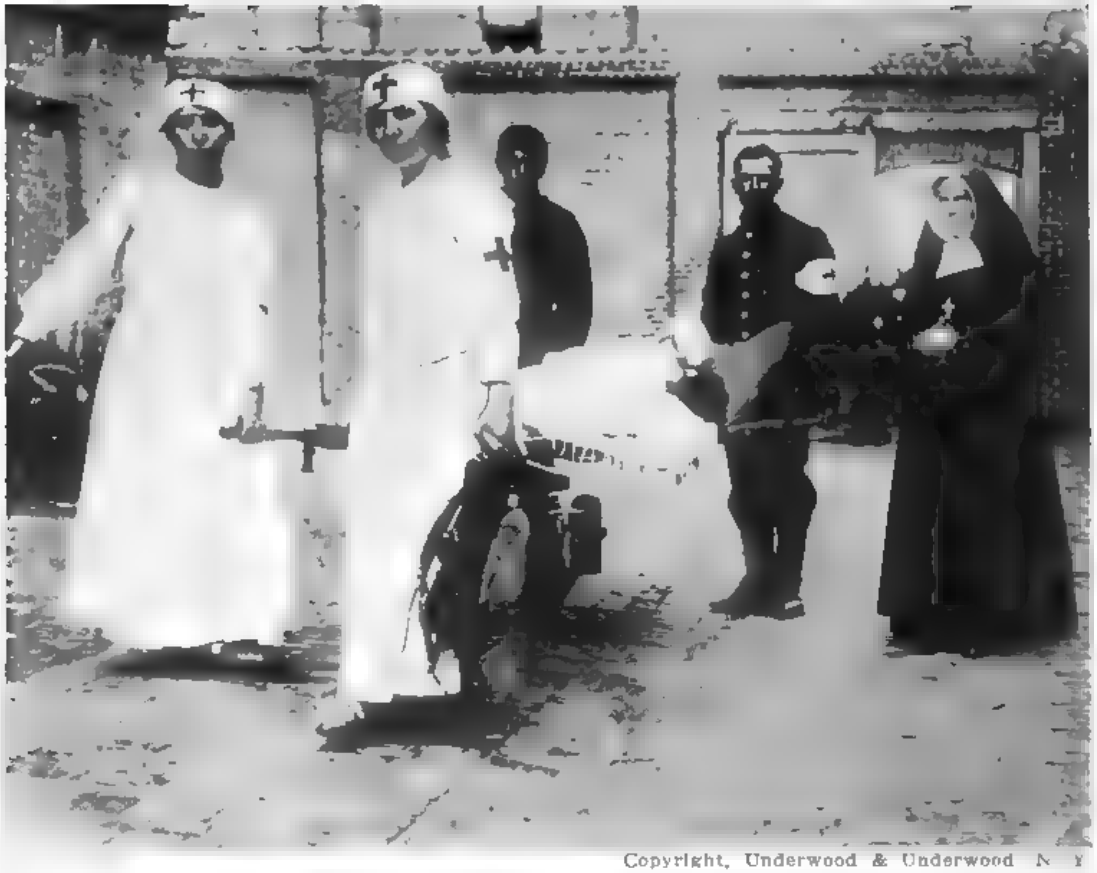

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BELGIAN RED CROSS WORKERS CARRYING A WOUNDED BUGLER INTO A HOSPITAL AT WILLEBROECK NEAR MALINES

Cross membership and Red Cross officers at once took up the cry, "Humanity-Neutrality," the Red Cross slogan. The ingenuity and resourcefulness of the leaders were brought into play to devise means for the adequate care of the sick and wounded. Base hospitals were established in many places and surgeons and nurses were rushed to the front for field work.

The Municipal Council at Moscow voted an appropriation of $500,000 for Red Cross service early in August. Empress Marie Feodorovna is an ardent supporter of the Red Cross, and under her guidance the Russian Red Cross organization should prove to be as efficient as any other.

CASTLES CONVERTED INTO HOSPITALS.

The German Emperor turned over to the Red Cross his castles in Strasburg, Wiesbaden, Kœnigsberg and Coblentz, and donated $100,000. The Kaiserin gave 10,000 marks out of her private purse to the Red Cross. The Grand Duchess Victoria Louisa, of Brunswick, daughter of Emperor William, gave the use of her castle in Brunswick as a Red Cross hospital.

The German newspapers, which first distributed their war extras free of cost, decided early in August to charge for them and turn the proceeds over to the Red Cross, and reports are that this has been very helpful to the Red Cross. The American Red Cross sent an early contribution to assist in caring for wounded at Munich, where Dr. Jung and Dr. Sofie A. Nordhoff-Jung, well-known surgeons formerly of Washington, have established a sixty-bed "Lazarett."

In England, the Queen Mother Alexandra, made an appeal for Red Cross funds, and gave her personal assistance to the British Red Cross in its war preparations. Lady Paget, Lady Lowther and Lady Churchill,

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and Mrs. Harcourt, American women who married Englishmen, devoted themselves actively to assisting the British Red Cross. Richard Croker, the former politician of New York, gave his residence and grounds at Glencairn for the accommodation of wounded. Reports are that the British Red Cross had 60,000 offers for field service within a short time after the war began.

The aged former Empress Eugenie, of France, an exile living in England, gave $1,000 to the British Red Cross.

Madam Grouitch, formerly Miss Mabel Dunlop, of Clarksburg, W. Va., who is the wife of the Under Secretary of the Servian Foreign Office, took a leading part in the preparations of the Servian Red Cross for the care of wounded.

"BALKAN NIGHTINGALE" AT FRONT.

The "Balkan Florence Nightingale," Madam Ellka Tamboraski, a wealthy woman of Servia, has given the use of her palatial home and a very considerable sum of money to the Red Cross, and went to the front at Peogerizvotz where she organized hospital corps.

Incident to preparations in France for the care of wounded, 6,000 women and girls raised $20,000 in a few days' time selling flowers in the streets of Paris for this purpose.

With the aid of the American Ambassador and Mrs. Herrick, and other Americans in Paris, an American ambulance corps was organized to cooperate with the French Red Cross. Many tents were put up on the spacious grounds occupied by the hospital at Neuilly. The ambulance corps is installed in the Institute Pasteur near the hospital. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Van Alen Shields, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Edith Wharton and Mrs. Lucy Jay, prominent American women in Paris, were among foreigners in the French capital who devoted themselves enthusiastically to the relief plans. The Americans in Nice actively assisted the French Red Cross, and through the American Red Cross established an American ward in one of the big hospitals for the care of wounded.

The Countess Szechenyi, formerly

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GERMAN RED CROSS CORPS CARING FOR WOUNDED

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MME. FLIKA PERRA N. TAMBORASKI, A RICH SERVIAN WOMAN WHO HAS GIVEN HER PALATIAL HOME AND MUCH MONEY TO THE RED CROSS. SHE IS CALLED "THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE BALKANS." THIS PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS HER STARTING FOR POGERIZVOTZ TO ORGANIZE HOSPITAL CORPS.

Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, placed her palace at the disposal of the Hungarian Red Cross.

HOLLAND ROYALTY HELPS RED CROSS

From Holland it is reported that the Holland-American Steamship Line gave the use of a large property on the Hook of Holland to the Dutch Red Cross, with a special view to the need of such a haven because of naval battles in the North Sea. The Prince Consort is personally assisting the Dutch Red Cross.

According to despatches, the Duchess of Sutherland, who is an experienced nurse and who has long been interested in hospital work in London and elsewhere, has been placed in charge of the Red Cross work in Brussels.

As previously indicated, the difficulties in procuring direct information make it impossible to do justice in this article to the work of the foreign Red Cross societies in the supreme test which they are now encountering. Scraps of information have come to us in roundabout ways only.

NOBILITY BUSY IN ENGLAND.

The following appeared in the London *Times* of August 11:

"Queen Alexandra, who was accompanied by Queen Amelie, yesterday visited Devonshire House, the headquarters of the British Red Cross Society. Her Majesty was received by the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Sir Frederick Treves, Mr. Ridsdale, and Mr. Frank Hastings (secretary) Queen Alexandra took a warm personal interest in the work, and made minute inquiries as to what was being done by the various sections. She took away several printed cards upon which details of the scope of the different departments were formulated, expressing great pleasure at the progress of the work since the Society's removal to Devonshire House.

"Queen Amelie of Portugal has offered her personal service in the Nursing Department, and will be at work at Devonshire

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CORNER OF A WARD IN A SERVIAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL

House today. Before leaving she asked to be enrolled as a member of the British Red Cross Society. The Empress Eugenie has, through Queen Alexandra, sent a donation of £200 to the funds of the British Red Cross Society

"Since the publication of Queen Alexandra's appeal on Saturday, the war organization of the British Red Cross Society has received a most satisfactory number of offers of financial, personal, and other help The total amount of the special subscriptions received up to yesterday afternoon was over £8,000

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THE CANINE AMBULANCE DIVISION OF THE FRENCH RED CROSS

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THE COUNTESS OF STRADBROOKE, WHO HAS GIVEN HER FINE HOME, HENHAM HALL, SUFFOLK, FOR A RED CROSS HOSPITAL, AS NUMEROUS WEALTHY ENGLISH PEOPLE HAVE GIVEN. HENHAM HALL IS EQUIPPED WITH 100 BEDS. THE COUNTESS IS HERE SHOWN WITH SOME OF THE RED CROSS NURSES.

"Numerous offers of private hospital accommodation in town and country have been received. The Grand Duke Michael of Russia, has offered hospital accommodation at Ken Wood, Hampstead. If need be, the Duke of Portland will place Welbeck Abbey at the disposition of the Society, and the Duke of Westminster has communicated with the Red Cross Headquarters stating that he will be glad to place both Grosvenor House and Eaton Hall at the disposal of the Government for hospital purposes. The British Red Cross Society wish it to be known that the offers of hospital accommodation from private sources are already vastly in excess of any probable needs, and that people patriotically anxious to assist our sick and wounded soldiers and sailors can best do so by letting their assistance take the form of money, and sending it to the Secretary, British Red Cross Society, Devonshire House, Piccadilly"

The Chinese Red Cross has come to the assistance of the German and Japanese Red Cross organizations in the Orient. It is reported that twenty-five Chinese Red Cross men have been sent to serve among both combatants at Kiaochau. This is the first time that Chinese Red Cross members have worked among foreigners.

The Japanese Red Cross is splendidly equipped. That organization has an endowment fund of ten million dollars, which is ten times larger than the endowment fund of the American Red Cross.

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The Nurses and the Requirements

One Hundred and Thirty-seven American Women Are Selected with Care and Necessary Discrimination. Red Cross Committees Respond Promptly to Demands

By JANE A. DELANO
Chairman of Red Cross General Nursing Service

WHEN the offer of hospital units was made to the countries of Europe now engaged in war, notices were sent to the local committees on Red Cross Nursing Service in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Jersey, Rochester, Buffalo and Albany to call for volunteers. Later, when it was found necessary to select a larger number, notices were sent to Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Connecticut and Washington, D. C.

Manhattan was asked to call for two units or twenty-four nurses; Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Connecticut each one unit, and New Jersey, Rochester, Albany and Buffalo were to select each five nurses to be combined in one unit and have some available for a further call.

As it was not known at first how soon nurses would be sent, the first call went to points near New York, in order to have them easily available at short notice. The response was prompt, and the committees have cooperated splendidly in order to carry out the details planned at headquarters. The fact that this call came in mid-summer when probably two-thirds of the enrolled nurses were scattered throughout the country on vacation made it more difficult to secure a prompt response than would otherwise have been the case.

That the committees and individual nurses are ready for a call is proved by the many letters that have come from the localities not yet called upon, offering services and telling of readiness to respond quickly.

Discrimination Made Necessary.

There were many complications in choosing women for this particular service. It seemed necessary to select only native born American women, and preferably those speaking some European language. These qualifications, as well as the physical examination, caused the rejection of many who would be available for many other kinds of Red Cross duty, for, as this was sure to be a trying service, no nurse was advised to go whose physical examination showed the least possibility of her becoming ill. Vaccination for typhoid and smallpox was also required.

The various local committees made arrangements for physical examinations and the vaccinations, and forwarded the reports to Washington. These examinations and vaccinations were done without cost to the nurses or the Red Cross and represent a contribution of much valuable time on the part of busy physicians.

The gray crepe decided upon as the permanent uniform had not arrived, so gray chambray was procured already made from a firm in New York. A waterproof bag of brown canvas, closed with a bar and lock, which could be carried or checked, was the only piece of luggage allowed, except a suit case which could be carried. These bags were conspicuously marked with the

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Red Cross to limit the possibilities of loss.

NURSING OUTFITS DESCRIBED.

Olive green blankets with the Red Cross woven in the center were given to each nurse. Shoe bags, laundry bags and sewing bags were made for each one, of pretty cretonne, and packed with a piece of the dress material and buttons, sewing cotton, needles and scissors. These bags were made and packed by women in Washington to relieve the nurses of this amount of work in the short time allowed for preparation.

Blue cloth capes lined with red and warm gray wool sweaters to wear under the capes, were provided. A dark blue Fedora hat the shade of the cape, was purchased, which was quite suitable to be worn with the uniform or at any other time.

As soon as the Washington office was assured that the physical examination was satisfactory and that the vaccinations had been begun a circular of instruction was sent to each nurse, in which she was informed what would be supplied her in the way of equipment, what she would be allowed in addition, and where she was to report in New York when notified to leave home. She was also told that if transportation was available she might return from Europe at any time, but if she returned before the expiration of six months, the return journey must be at her own expense.

The instructions also said that the uniform must be worn to go aboard the ship and at all times thereafter as a matter of protection; and no other dresses need be carried except a traveling dress.

By limiting the amount of luggage to a definite number of articles, the corps is so equipped as to be easily transported and taken care of in any situation

MOBILIZATION IS SYSTEMATIZED.

When the date of sailing was definitely decided, notices were sent to each local committee to be forwarded to the individual nurses, telling the hour they were expected to leave home and reach New York, and also the hour to report and be supplied with the equipment provided for them. Fixed hours were assigned to each group to avoid confusion.

The entire corps mobilized in New York, beginning Wednesday evening, September 3, the last detachment arriving Friday morning, September 5. They were provided with quarters at the Central Club for Nurses, 54 East Thirty-fourth street, and uniforms and equipment were distributed from the headquarters of the New York

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SOME OF THE RED CROSS NURSES AND SURGEONS GROUPED ABOARD THE CHARTERED RELIEF SHIP IN NEW YORK HARBOR

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Red Cross Chapter, 130 East Twenty-second street, where three rooms were provided for this purpose without expense.

Miss Helen Scott Hay, whose expected departure for Bulgaria, August 4, was delayed by the war, is in charge of the main detachment which sailed on the chartered steamer "Red Cross" for Southampton in September, and each unit has a supervisor as well.

Miss Hay had made all preparations to go to Bulgaria at the request of Queen Eleonore, to start a training school. She had taken passage and was in New York preparatory to sailing, when a cable from the Queen advised that she should delay her departure, owing to transportation being interrupted.

She therefore cancelled her passage and was still in New York when the Red Cross offer of assistance was sent to Europe.

Every supervisor has had much executive experience, and several of them as well as many of the nurses under them have given up institutional positions to accept this service.

The Department of Health in New York has said that any nurse employed by them going on this expedition may be re-instated on her return, and several institutions have done the same.

During the voyage it is planned to have a special drill in first aid and in the metric system.

COMMITTEES WELL ORGANIZED.

The way in which the preparations for this service have gone forward, speaks volumes for the organization of the local Red Cross committees, and only when such calls come can we realize the amount of work being done by them or how well they are prepared to meet just such a situation as the present one.

An additional unit, with Miss Mary Gladwin in charge, sailed September 8 for Salonica, Greece, to go from there to Servia. Miss Gladwin directed the relief work in Dayton during the flood of 1913.

It seems quite possible that other detachments may be sent out, and if so, an opportunity will be open to those committees and nurses who were not called upon at this time, but stood ready to serve if needed.

In the crowded hours in New York before sailing several nurses found time to write letters telling of their appreciation of the time and thought expended in planning and providing the equipment which meant so much to them in comfort and also a saving of time.

One letter signed by all the supervising nurses says they "desire to express their thanks and appreciation of the care and thought and work that went to make up the wonderful equipment."

"Just a line to express my appreciation," says another. "It means a great deal to all of us to know that we have such enthusiasm and interest behind us, and this will, I am sure, spur us on to our best efforts."

NAMES OF THE NURSES.

The nurses, arranged by cities, are as follows:

Baltimore, Md.—Alice E. Henderson, Supervisor; Mary M. Boyle, Margaret F. McGary, Florence M. Waters, Grace D. Barclay, Rebecca Watson, Sydney A. Lewis, Elizabeth W. Riffel, Helen Covey, Sarah W. Crosley, Valeti Case, Martha Hartman.

Boston, Mass.—Donna G. Burgar, Supervisor; Margaret A. G. Hickey, Mabelle S. Welsh, Louise A. Bennett, Mary T. McCarthy, Anna Agnes Carney, Kathryn J. Ulmer, Ellen T. Riley, Anna S. Barclay, Grace K. Perkins, Frances B. Latimer.

Brooklyn—Frances H. Meyer, Supervisor; Lillian L. Halliday, Alice B. W. Weston, Sarah A. McCarron, Esther Rosenberg, Louisa E. Siegel, Margaret G. Egan, Margaret A. Pepper, Florence Farmer.

Buffalo—Virginia A. Rau, Edna Reese, Elizabeth I. Welsch, Margaret A. Strycker, Margaret Hennessey.

Chicago—Charlotte Burgess, Supervisor; Eva L. Doniat, Alice Gilborne, Alma E. Foerster, Martha M. Moritz, Anne Hansen, Edwina Klee, Gertrude G. Hard, Julia S. Schneider, Mary F. Bowman, Mary E. Hill, Charlotte Eaton, Lyda W. Anderson, Genevieve Dyer.

Cincinnati—Elizabeth Dooley, Supervisor; Mary E. Minshall, Ella Weimann, Lulu B. Martin, Cynthia Richardson, Anna Sutter, Margaret J. Leonard, Ella Kathleen

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Hoff, Anna Domershausen, Bertha M. Butterfield, Margaret Bodkin.

Cleveland—Alice C. Beatle, Supervisor; Ava P. Mautner, Claribel Schofield, Katherine Volk, Mollie McKenney, Margaret McGuire, Minnie Bowman, Rosina Volk, Clara P. Reynolds, Nettie Eisenhard, Grace Bentley, Katrina E. Hertzer.

New York City—Lucy Minnigerode and Anna L. Reutinger, Supervisors; Mary F. Farley, Frieda L. Hartman, Blanche Horner, Helen Linderman, Helen G. Northwood, Sophia V. Kiel, Rachel C. Torrance, Emogene E. Miles, Maud H. Metcalf, R. Lee Cromwell, Henrietta K. Koechlein, Mary M. A. Weiss, Carolyne W. Bell, Bertha H. Becht, Mary A. Brownell, Dorothea Mann, Claudia M. O'Neill, Lily M. McEnany.

New Jersey—S. Louise Stone, Hattie B. Moore, Grace Wilday, Linda K. Meirs, Margaret B. Purvis, Ellen Jane Thomas.

Philadelphia—Margaret Lehmann, Supervisor; Mary Graham, Anna M. Goertz, Faye L. Fulton, Florence M. Snyder, Anna C. Lofvring, Leslie Wentzel, Agnes E. Jacobs, Mary A. Mulcahy, Mary C. McNelis, Martha L. Henderson, Emma B. Loose.

Rochester, N. Y.—Jessie T. Parsons, Elizabeth Weber, Adeline Thomas, Eleanor M. Scott, Minnie Mason.

Washington—Reba J. Taylor, Clarice Buhrman, Harriet P. Hankins, Helena A. Fitz.

Connecticut—Lucie E. Bartram, Nellie M. Strong, Emma E. Evers.

Miss Josephine B. Bowman, U. S. Navy Nurse Corps, was made supervisor of a group made up from various points.

The nurses in the Servian unit, and their home cities, are:

Mary E. Gladwin, Supervisor, Akron, Ohio; Helen L. Kerrigan, Mary F. Keller, Esmee Everard. and Helen L. Smith, Brooklyn; Anna Hirsbrunner, and Agnes J. Gardner, New York; Augusta M. Condit, and Nell F. Steel. Columbus, Ohio; Stella May Hall, Albany, N. Y.; Ida F. Lusk, New York, and Helen L. Latimer, New York.

The Red Cross Nurse

Now is your mission come with war's disaster,
In fields a-drip where Peace should fold her wings;
For you shall wander where red Mars is master,
Where bullets hiss and shrieking shrapnel sings.

There with deft hands, your woman's tears withholding.
You stop the ebbing of the patriot's life,
Or you may close his longing eyes, beholding
In you the angel of the hateful strife.

Now 'neath the tent-roof over which is flying
In solemn mockery, the flag that holds at bay
Bullet and shell—your very self denying—
You watch and work, and hope, and dumbly pray.

You've stanched the tears that flow at life's beginning—
Yours now to still them at its early end;
Yours, too, to catch, the while the ranks are thinning.
Some final word to mother, sweetheart, friend.

You have a mission while the caveman lingers;
While to his maddened vision there remains
Only the club he clutches in his fingers,
Only the stone to win his childish gains.

—Samuel M. Brickner, in *New York Times*.

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AMERICAN SURGEONS ARE PICKED FOR THE FIELD

Major Patterson, Chief of Red Cross Medical Department, Is Pleased With Men Selected for Delicate Duties in European War Zone

THIRTY-THREE American surgeons were carefully selected by Major Robert U. Patterson, United States Army Medical Corps, Chief of the Medical Bureau of the American Red Cross, to accompany the first European relief expeditions of the American Red Cross. They were distributed among eleven hospital units, with three surgeons to the unit. Thirty of these surgeons are of the relief party aboard the Red Cross chartered ship "Red Cross," and three were sent on the Greek ship "Ioannina," via the Mediterranean and the Piraeus, to Servia. A hospital unit consists of three surgeons and twelve enrolled Red Cross trained nurses. One of the surgeons is the Medical Director of the unit. Each unit carries surgical and hospital supplies.

Men of Skill and Character.

Before sailing in charge of the units on the main expedition, Major Patterson said he felt he had procured a splendid company of surgeons. He was deluged with applications for assignment to European service, and was afforded an opportunity to take only surgeons of skill and character. Many of the surgeons enrolled made personal sacrifices in a financial way to undertake this work.

Following are the names of the surgeons and the units to which they are assigned:

Unit "A"

Director—Dr. Reynold M. Kirby-Smith. He is health officer of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., and has had a large and extended experience in administrative work as well as in surgery. He resigned his commission as a captain in the Medical Corps, U. S. Army four or five years ago.

First Assistant—Dr. John A. C. Colston, a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, 1911, and has been, since graduation, a member of the Surgical Staff of Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Second Assistant—Dr. M. H. Todd, graduated from Johns Hopkins University in 1913. Is at present a member of the surgical staff of Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Unit "B"

Director—Dr. Roades Fayerweather, 529 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md. Graduated from Johns Hopkins Medical School, 1903. At present is instructor in Orthopedic Surgery at Johns Hopkins Medical School.

First Assistant—Dr. Lewis C. Spencer, graduated from Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1911, and has had three years' experience in surgical work. Is at present Assistant Resident Surgeon, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Second Assistant—Dr. H. C. Slack. Graduate from Johns Hopkins Medical School, 1912. At present of the surgical staff at Johns Hopkins hospital.

Unit "C"

Director—Dr. William S. Magill, 510 West 180th St., New York City. He is a member of the Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A. (Inactive List), and has had a large and varied experience in the clinics of this country and Europe.

First Assistant—Dr. Philip Newton, Washington, D. C.

Second Assistant—Dr. Paul H. Zinkhan, Washington, D. C. Graduate of the Georgetown Medical School.

Unit "D"

Director—Dr. Robert W. Hinds, 492 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y. He is a graduate of Harvard Medical School, 1910. Was for some time at the Boston City Hospital as surgeon. Member Medical Corps, N. G. N. Y.

First Assistant—Dr. Fred W. Eastman. An A. B. of the University of Missouri, and M. D. of Columbia University of New York City. At present surgical interne in the Harlem Hospital, New York City.

Second Assistant—Dr. Henry M. Shaw, graduate of Johns Hopkins Medical School. At present an interne on the surgical staff of Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Unit "E"

Director—Dr. Charles MacDonald, of Salem, N. J., graduate of the New York Uni

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versity Medical School; was house surgeon of St. John's Hospital, New York City, and has had a large surgical practice.

First Assistant—Dr. Russell A. Jewitt, Cleveland, Ohio. Graduate of Western Reserve Medical School, Cleveland. Had long surgical experience under Drs. G. W. Crile and Hunter Robb, at the Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, before engaging in private practice.

Second Assistant—Dr. John C. Miller, Shenandoah, Pa. Graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa. Has had three years hospital experience as interne in the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, 2 years in the Philadelphia Hospital (Blockley).

Unit "F"

Director—Dr. Howard W. Beal, Worcester, Mass. Graduate of Harvard Medical School. He resigned his commission in the Medical Corps, U. S. Army, in 1903. At present is a member of the American College of Surgeons.

First Assistant—Dr. V. N. Leonard, Ph. B., of Yale University, 1907, graduate of Johns Hopkins Medical School, 1911. A member of the resident surgical staff of Johns Hopkins Hospital, New Haven, Conn.

Second Assistant—Dr. William T. Fitzsimmons, graduate of Kansas State University. Has had extensive surgical experience in hospitals. At present a resident surgeon of Roosevelt Hospital, New York City.

Unit "G"

Director—Dr. Bial F. Bradbury, Norway, Maine. Has had large and extensive experience in military surgery and administration. Has been more than 26 years in the National Guard of his State and is at present occupying the position of Chief Surgeon with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

First Assistant—Dr. R. H. Newman, Knoxville, Tenn. Graduate of the University of Louisville, Ky. Has had large and varied experience in surgical work. Is surgeon for the Louisville & Nashville R. R. and the Southern R. R. Is attending Gynecologist, Knoxville General Hospital, Knoxville, Tenn. He also holds a commission as Captain Medical Corps, N. G. Tennessee.

Second Assistant—Dr. John Lancer. Graduate of the Columbia University Medical School, 1905, and has had surgical experience as an interne in the St. Francis Hospital, the New York Lying-in-Hospital, and the New York Foundling Hospital. At present is Pediatrician at the Fordham University Clinic, New York.

Unit "H"

Director—Dr. Edward H. Egbert, Washington, D. C. Obtained his medical education at Dartmouth Medical School and Baltimore Medical College. Graduated from the latter in 1903. Has had a large experience in surgery. He was one of the Red Cross physicians who assisted in the care of the Veterans at Gettysburg, Pa., in July, 1913.

First Assistant—Dr. Brown S. McClintic, Peru, Ind. Is a graduate of Western Reserve University, 1908. Has had a large and extended hospital experience.

Second Assistant—Dr. Arthur M. Zinkhan, Washington, D. C. Graduate of the Georgetown Medical School.

Unit "I"

Director—Dr. Charles H. Sanders. Graduate of Georgetown University Medical School. At present occupies the position of resident surgeon in the Garfield Memorial Hospital. Dr. Sanders was one of the Red Cross surgeons at Gettysburg, Pa., and assisted in the care of the Calvert, Texas, veterans at the Reunion held at that place in July, 1913.

First Assistant—Dr. J. F. Spearman, graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore. Has had extensive experience in surgical work at the Mercy Hospital in Baltimore. He is at present a member of the surgical staff of that hospital.

Second Assistant—Dr. Grover A. C. Stem, Washington, D. C.

Unit "K"

Director—Dr. Cary A. Snoddy, Superintendent Knoxville General Hospital, Knoxville, Tenn. Formerly member Army Medical Corps.

First Assistant—Dr. Fred G. Benton, Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, New York City.

Second Assistant—Dr. Walcott Denison, graduate of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

"Servian Unit."

Director—Dr. Edward W. Ryan, graduate of Fordham University Medical School, New York. Dr. Ryan has had large experience as surgical interne in New York City, and extensive administration and other experience in Mexico during the past two years in connection with his duties with the American and Mexican Red Cross Societies.

First Assistant—Dr. James C. Donovan, graduate of Fordham University School of Medicine. Has had experience on the surgical staff of St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, and is at present House Surgeon on the First Surgical Service of the Fordham Hospital.

Second Assistant—Dr. William P. Ahern. Graduate of Fordham University Medical School and at present is House Surgeon on the Second Surgical Division.

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RELIEF OF AMERICANS IN EUROPE

NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF AMERICAN RED CROSS WRITES FROM FOREIGN PORTS OF EXPERIENCES OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT'S EXPEDITIONARY PARTY ON CRUISER TENNESSEE

By ERNEST P. BICKNELL
NATIONAL DIRECTOR AMERICAN RED CROSS

(Aboard the U. S. S. Tennessee, at Sea, near Falmouth, August 15, 1914.)

AFTER two days of swift preparation and assembling of forces the Government expedition for the relief of Americans in Europe sailed out of New York harbor at 9 o'clock in the evening of August 6. Hon. Henry Breckinridge, Assistant Secretary of War, as Special Commissioner of the United States, was the head of the expedition. Other members were Mr. Percival Dodge, representing the State Department, Mr. James L. Wilmeth, representing the Treasury Department, the National Director of the American Red Cross, Lieut.-Col. Henry T. Allen, U. S. A., of the General Staff of the Army, serving as military aid to Mr. Breckinridge; Commander Reginald R. Belknap, U. S. N., as naval aid, and Major James A. Logan, Jr., U. S. A.

Also on board were some twenty officers of the army, detailed to accompany the Special Commissioner and to serve in an executive capacity in connection with the relief operations, together with a number of secretaries and clerks. At New York a committee consisting of five representatives of New York and Boston banking interests joined the expedition, with Mr. John Grier, as Chairman. Hon. Joseph E. Willard, American Ambassador to Spain, also joined the party in order to return to his post of duty in Madrid after a short visit to the United States. Another civilian was Mr. F. C. Page, on his way to join his father, the American Ambassador to England. Several military and naval officers, who were going abroad for the purpose of observing military operations, were also on board while two special representatives of the State Department, Messrs. Edward G. Lowry and Sumner Curtis, were added to the party, en route respectively to London and Berlin, where they are to serve as aids to the American Ambassadors at those cities.

All these groups assembled on board the U. S. S. Tennessee lying off Staten Island during the afternoon of August 6, and while waiting for the ship to sail were entertained by observing the placing on board of a large number of attractive looking small casks, each bearing the seal of the Treasury of the United States. These casks contained gold coin intended for the relief of Americans in Europe. The bankers shipped $3,000,000 and the United States Government $1,500,000. Each cask contained $50,000 and weighed about 200 pounds.

The Tennessee is an armored cruiser of about 15,000 tons, carrying an armament of ten, six and three inch guns. The full complement of officers and men numbers 900. Captain B. C. Decker, U. S. N., is in command.

Sleep Under Big Guns.

A warship is not intended to carry passengers nor to provide lounging room, easy chairs, or other luxuries for those on board. Thus it came about that this great ship with its nine hundred men did not contain sleeping quarters for the forty-odd passengers. In the emergency, cots were placed upon the gun deck, around and under the guns, for a majority of the special party. The quarter-deck, on which the passengers take the air, is a bare expanse of clean, white floor, without pro-

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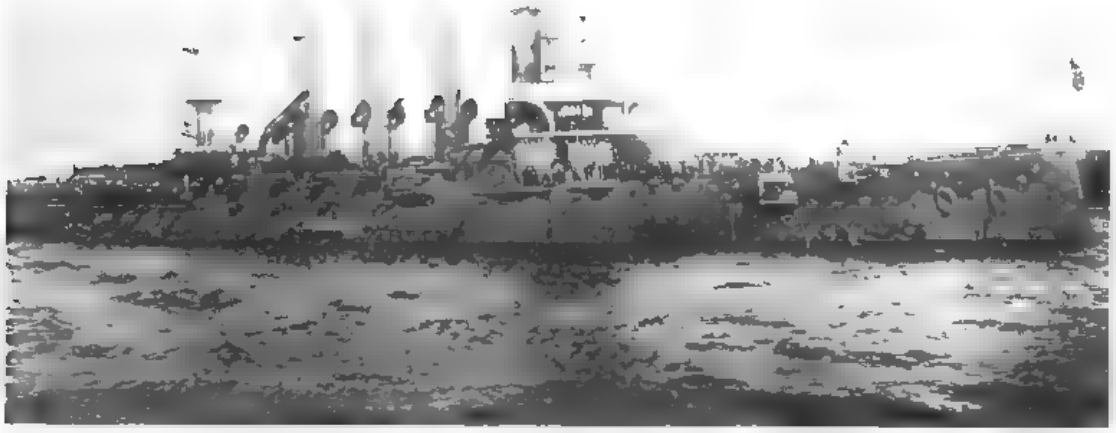

U. S. S. TENNESSEE WHICH CARRIED THE U. S. GOVERNMENT REFUGEE RELIEF PARTY

tection from the sun, wind or rain, and without a chair or bench of any character. As a special concession to his guests the Captain permitted the members of the expedition to take on deck a few folding camp stools. In every way possible, the Captain and other officers of the ship exerted themselves to make all on board comfortable and contented.

The officers were indulgent and patient to the last degree when the members of the party, not accustomed to the routine of a warship, violated all the rules and traditions relating to ship discipline. Ordinarily the Captain's cabin and a certain section of the quarter-deck (the starboard quarter) are held sacred to the personal use of the Captain himself, but on this occasion Captain Decker abrogated these rules and permitted both his cabin and his deck space to be used with entire freedom by the passengers.

On the day following the sailing of the Tennessee, active work began upon the preparation of a working program to be followed in carrying out the purpose of the expedition. After much general discussion a committee was appointed to prepare a set of regulations and instructions to govern the distribution of forces and the actual relief operations. After several days these regulations were completed and turned over to the military officers for study in order that they might be thoroughly familiar with their duties before reaching their respective fields of activity. It was decided that the relief force should be divided into several groups, each group to be under the leadership of a major of the army and to be assigned to a particular territory. One group, under Major Ketchum, was assigned to London to look after Americans in England; another group, under Major Hedekind, was assigned to France, with headquarters in Paris; and a third group, under Major Ryan, was assigned to Germany with headquarters in Berlin. It was arranged also that these groups might be divided in such manner as to permit individual members to visit different sections of their respective territories in carrying out the purpose of gathering Americans into important seaports from which they may be easily placed on board ship.

The Special Commissioner and his aids, the representatives of the State, Treasury and War Department, and of the Red Cross will remain on board the Tennessee, which will be a gen-

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eral floating headquarters for the entire expedition.

As this article is being written (August 15), it is the intention to land, first, at Falmouth, England, probably on the evening of the sixteenth. From Falmouth the ship will proceed to Cherbourg, France, and from Cherbourg, probably to Rotterdam, Holland. The Special Commissioner and his immediate party will probably visit London and Paris for conference with the American Ambassadors in those cities.

The three million dollars of gold in the custody of the bankers' committee will be taken from the ship at Falmouth and transported to London where it will be deposited in the Bank of England. Of the Government money $50,000 will be deposited in London to be drawn against by the representatives of the relief expedition stationed in that city.

METHODS OF ASSISTANCE.

The plans of the expedition do not contemplate the actual gift of money in any instance. The purpose is to devote the funds on hand to the cashing of letters of credit and travelers' checks, so far as necessary, and in instances in which American travelers have no resources available to provide the money required by them and to take in exchange a promise of repayment. Four methods of extending assistance are anticipated, namely:

First. The cashing of, or advancing money on, letters of credit.

Second. The cashing of travelers' checks.

Third. The requiring from a recipient of assistance that he draw a sight draft upon some responsible person or institution in America in an amount sufficient to repay the Government for its advance to him.

Fourth. To require the recipient to give an ordinary promissory note binding him to repay the amount of his advance.

While the rules drawn up to govern the distribution of the American fund are specific and business-like, officers who will have actual charge of the distribution will be authorized to make such deviation from them in individual instances as special circumstances may warrant. All these plans, at this writing, must be regarded as tentative. For nine days the expedition has been at sea, both literally and figuratively. Although the Tennessee is equipped with a wireless station, the amount of world news which has been received on board has been so fragmentary that we shall land in England with very little knowledge of the conditions which we are to find. It is possible that these conditions have so changed since the date of sailing that the plans may have to be completely revised.

In the English Channel,
Aboard Cruiser Tennessee,

AUGUST 21, 1914.

Our relief expedition on board the Tennessee has gone far toward establishing its relief centers and assigning its money in lump sums to the officers who are to have charge of the actual distribution. We landed in Falmouth in the evening of Sunday, the 16th instant, and went to London by night train. Monday, the 17th, and half of Tuesday, the 18th, we spent in London in conference with the American Ambassador, and in investigating the situation with respect to the condition of American citizens. In England we found that the American Committee in London had the work of relief very well in hand, and, in truth, needed no assistance from us whatever except in the matter of money. We turned over to the American Ambassador $300,000 to be expended according to his discretion through the American Committee. We also left $100,000 in the hands of two army officers who remained in London to disburse it. These officers will work in very close relations with the American Committee.

I found that Mr. de Forest (Vice President of the American Red Cross), had been in London for some time and that he had created an American Committee of the American Red

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Cross, which he designated as a subcommittee of the National Relief Board. The members of this committee are also members of the general American Committee.

The early stories of extreme distress and anxiety among Americans in London seem not to have been exaggerated but that period continued only a few days. At the time of our visit many Americans were awaiting with great anxiety for an opportunity to sail for home but everybody seemed to have been provided with comfortable accommodations for living while waiting.

HOW MONEY IS APPORTIONED.

While the members of the Tennessee expedition were in London the North Carolina, which accompanied the Tennessee, went across the channel to Cherbourg where it landed a number of army officers, with instructions to look after Americans at Cherbourg and in Paris. Two army officers were sent from our party in London by rail to Paris. The men landed at Cherbourg carried $200,000 of our gold to Paris. The Paris party is under the leadership of Major Hedekin who has instructions to look after Americans in Switzerland and to send one of his men into Italy with $50,000 to be devoted to helping Americans in the latter country. Reports which have reached us indicate that a large number of Americans in both Switzerland and Italy are in need of assistance before they can take ship for home.

Yesterday we started two men from Falmouth in an attempt to reach Norway. These men carry $10,000 in gold and will make headquarters at Christiania or Bergen. They will look after Americans in Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Our information is that a good many Americans who were in Russia were assembled in St. Petersburg and sent by special train through Finland to Christiania. If the reports which reach us indicate that a large number of Americans have reached Scandinavia and are in need, it is possible that the Tennessee may proceed to Christiania or Bergen herself a little later, carrying a large additional sum of money.

Last evening we sailed from Falmouth for Holland and today are passing up the English Channel. We hope to reach the Hook of Holland this evening and will probably consult with the American Minister at The Hague immediately after our arrival. Americans from Germany are being sent by special train from Berlin to Rotterdam and it is possible that we may find a large amount of relief necessary at the latter point.

To date we have disposed of $635,000 in gold and anticipate that several hundred thousand dollars may be required in caring for Americans now in Holland and Germany. It is also possible that very considerable additional sums must be sent into France, Italy and Scandinavia. I am of the opinion that the $400,000 which we have left in London is in excess of the amount which will be needed in England. We also gave $25,000 to Ambassador Willard on his leaving London for Spain. It is understood that several hundred Americans are in need of help in Spain and the Ambassador will undertake to deal with the problem in that country.

So far as we have yet discovered. Falmouth is the only place where we can get coal for the Tennessee. We reached Falmouth with our bunkers almost empty; in fact, with not enough coal to steam another twenty-four hours. With the 500 tons additional we shall be able to proceed to Holland and return to Falmouth where more coal will be taken on before we sail again.

BERLIN, *August* 25, 1914.

Our party arrived in Berlin Sunday, August 23, and will depart this evening. We shall divide here for a few days. Mr. Wilmeth, of the Treasury Department, and I, will return to Holland and thence to London and probably to Paris. Mr. Breckinridge, with other members of the party, will go from here to Vienna,

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thence to Switzerland and Paris, where we may join them.

I have arranged for the organization of an American Red Cross Relief Committee here, with Mrs. Gerard, wife of the American Ambassador, as chairman. To this committee I am giving $1,000 to be expended in such special forms as cannot well be covered by the government money and to constitute a small fund for the help of Americans, after the government relief work is closed.

Also the committee is to constitute itself the special friend and advisor of any of our surgeons and nurses who may fall ill or otherwise need the help of their "own kind of folks."

Red Cross at G. A. R. Encampment

TWENTY-EIGHT relief stations were maintained by the American Red Cross at the great encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic held in Detroit the last week of August. The attendance of veterans and visitors was upwards of forty thousand.

The local Red Cross committee managed the relief work. Twenty-five enrolled Red Cross trained nurses and quite a number of volunteer nurses from Detroit and vicinity were on duty at the relief stations.

While a complete report had not been received at Red Cross headquarters in time for use in this issue of the MAGAZINE, it is known that the old soldiers were amply cared for and much preventive work was done.

AMERICAN Red Cross headquarters has received from Major R. J. Blackham, Honorary General Secretary of the Indian Branch, St. John Ambulance Association, and Editor of the Indian Ambulance *Gazette,* two interesting booklets entitled "The Indian Catechism of First Aid," and "The Indian Catechism of Home Nursing." These authoritative text books were published under the auspices of the Indian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association.

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The Hour of the Red Cross

By Dr. J. H. Junge.

Arising millions from their languor
Are pressing swiftly to the fore,
Throughout all Europe sounds the slogan:
"Awake, the foe is at your door!"
Titanic are the fates that follow
The kindling of this awful spark:
A God alone can see the future
Of nations groping in the dark.
This is a fight where home and country
Are trembling in a dozen lands,
Where brother lifts his sword 'gainst brother
And kindred blood will streak the sands.
For whether German uhlans singing
Die Wacht am Rhein along their way,
Or French dragoons may be intoning
The martial strains of Marseillaise,
Today their patriot breasts inspiring,
Each with his own the perils brave,
Tomorrow friend and foe will moulder
Within a common hero's grave!
While thus their native sons are bleeding
In every continental state,
May we of neutral soil endeavor
To heal their wounds of strife and hate.
The Red Cross knows no hostile limits,
Each country's sorrows are their own,
They seek but fields where hearts are bleeding,
And deeds of kindness may be sown.
Theirs is a task of self-denial,
To ease the pain of young and old:
For every deed of mercy given
They do not ask their pound of gold.
The wounded peasant lad receiveth
As much their loving tender care
As he whose jeweled decorations
Attest him as a royal heir.
Well may our land of peace and plenty
Send forth its legions to the field,
Not with the battle ax uplifted,
But as the bearers of the shield!
A hundred crimson fields are calling,
A thousand bleeding forms in vain
Are pleading in their dying moments
For some kind hand to ease their pain.
Send forth these messengers of mercy
To every battle-ridden shore,
And let them hoist their holy emblem
Till men shall battle—nevermore.
And when the final page is written,
Of victor's gains and vanquished's loss,
You'll find among the greatest heroes
These earnest wearers of the Cross.

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OPINION AND COMMENT

HELP THE BROTHER THAT HAS FALLEN!

"God of our fathers, known of old—
Lord of our far-flung battle line—
Beneath whose awful hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!"

Many Americans and others dwelling in lands now enjoying the manifold blessings of peace seemingly have been dazed by the enormity and awfulness of a war in which the greater part of the Old World is engaged, or else we have been slow to realize how widespread and terrible is the suffering in the paths of the great armies and navies participating in the cataclysmal combat.

Nothing so calamitous, nothing so blighting, nothing so bloody, nothing so inhumane, nothing so freighted with agonies, sorrows and tears has happened since the mighty hordes of the Middle Ages engaged in sanguinary conflict!

No earthly hand can make full reparation for the havoc being wrought. No human effort can lighten the burden of grief which has fallen heavily on countless thousands of homes whence fathers, husbands and brothers have gone to return no more. Rarely is it recorded in the history of mankind that the Grim Reaper has gathered so rich and so bountiful a harvest of human lives.

Darkening the sky like a black storm-cloud from which are loosed all of the thunderbolts of Jove, the Shadow of Death hovers over Europe.

You who are reading this—recall to mind for a moment the intense grief you suffered as a result of the death of some one dear to you, or how your heart was wrung when you witnessed such an one writhing in pain from some wasting sickness or cruel injury! Then try to imagine many, many thousands of persons just as dear to others experiencing at once the suffering you saw and many thousands more feeling the agony you felt! By some such process only can we in America make ourselves even vaguely comprehend the existing conditions amongst the peoples in the war-stricken lands beyond the oceans.

Perhaps the destruction of life and property has been so tremendous that it has appeared to us at a distance of little use to try to give relief. But no such thought should be entertained for a second. It not only is very needful but a bounden duty for everybody to do his utmost, no matter how trivial that utmost may seem, to ameliorate the suffering of the fallen brother. Therefore, the American Red Cross, in co-operation with all foreign Red Cross organizations, urges most earnestly and begs with all its heart that Americans give as liberally as their means will permit in support of the relief work abroad.

Hundreds of Americans have contributed generously already and have enabled "the humanitarian arm of the United States" to reach across the seas and deliver to the sorely distressed countries practical relief in the form of about a dozen hospital units, with three surgeons and twelve enrolled Red Cross nurses to the unit, equipped with large quantities of surgical and hospital supplies. A ship was chartered for this purpose and started across the Atlantic on its mission of mercy in September.

But the American Red Cross feels that that relief expedition is only a small offering when the wide extent of the misery and woe is considered. It should be appreciated that every dollar contributed to the Red Cross

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will lessen the pain and perhaps save the life of a wounded soldier. Just think what that means! A small donation may result eventually in the restoration of a father to his children or of a son to his mother. Can anybody overlook humanitarian opportunities like this?

Let all Americans, and all others who will, take up the battle cry of the Red Cross! Let them thunder it so that it will reverberate around the world!

It is, "Neutrality-Humanity!"

HORRORS OF WAR ARE DIFFICULT TO GRASP

It is hard to make a contented and peaceful people grasp fully the consequenses of war. This is but natural. With Mexico right at our door few Americans realized how much suffering there was—how ghastly and bloody were some of the battlefields during the recent revolutions.

One special agent of the American Red Cross, for example, told of coming upon hundreds of bodies stacked like cordwood along the sidewalk of a Mexican village. The semi-tropical sun blazed down upon these squares of human flesh relentlessly, and from the stacks of bodies blood ran in rivulets to the gutter. In passing these gruesome heaps, which were soon to be burned, he heard moans coming from them. He overturned certain of the piles and rescued living but badly wounded men—soldiers who probably had been unconscious and had seemed dead when thrown upon the stacks—and in some cases saved their lives. Conditions like that, and worse, are encountered by the relief workers of the Red Cross.

Listen to part of a description of the chaos and misery on a battlefield where but recently a terrific encounter occurred! This is from the *Independent*:

"In the trampled ground some redly-glimmering pools, lakes of blood; all the crops destroyed, only here and there a piece of land left untouched and still covered with stubble; the smiling villages of yesterday turned into ruins and rubbish. The trees burned and hacked in the forests, the hedges torn with grape shot. And on this battleground thousands and thousands of men dead and dying—dying without aid. No blossoms or flowers are to be seen on wayside or meadow; but sabers, bayonets, knapsacks, cloaks, overturned ammunition wagons, powder wagons blown to pieces, cannon with broken carriages. Near the cannon, whose muzzles are black with smoke, the ground is bloodiest. There the greatest number and the most mangled of dead and half-dead men are lying, many of them literally torn to pieces with shot; and the dead horses and the half-dead which raise themselves on their feet, such as they have left them—and sink again; then raise themselves up once more and fall again, until they only raise their head to shriek out their pain-laden death-cry. There is a hollow way quite filled with corpses trodden into the mire. The poor creatures had taken refuge there, no doubt, to get cover, but a battery had driven over them, and they had been crushed by the horses' hoofs and the wheels. Many of them are still alive—a pulpy, bleeding mass, but still alive."

"MANY ARE THE HEARTS THAT ARE WEARY TONIGHT"

If the mothers, wives, daughters and sweethearts of the men already lost or wounded on the firing line in Europe could be mobilized their weeping and wailing would be of such volume that it would drown the exultant cheers of the greatest of conquering armies. It is not only the wounded soldier of whom you should think in helping the Red Cross finance its relief expeditions abroad, but the hundreds of thousands of helpless noncombatants, particularly the dependents of the men at the front, whose acres are laid waste, whose domestic animals are commandeered or confiscated for food, and whose homes are burned or sacked.

It should be borne in mind that two hideous vultures, Famine and Pestilence, hop along close behind an invading army. And neither is a respecter of persons. A baby girl and an aged decrepit man are one and the same to these unspeakable creatures.

The recovery of one wounded soldier may result in several innocent

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dependents being protected and cared for in the future, to say nothing of the ecstatic joy brought to them by his safe return!

The appeals for aid which have been cabled to the American Red Cross by the foreign Red Cross organizations have been frantic and heart-rending as well as numerous. They cry eloquently and piteously for surgical and hospital supplies and for surgeons and nurses. And yet the American Red Cross, through want of funds, has been unable to meet the requests of the foreign organizations.

In behalf of the suffering hundreds of thousands in the European war territory, the American Red Cross announces that several millions of dollars could be utilized in furnishing relief corps and surgical and hospital equipment. During the Ohio Valley flood of 1913, approximately $2,000,000 was contributed by Americans for relief work directed by the American Red Cross. Over $625,000 was given for the relief of the Salem fire sufferers last June. Around $1,000,000 was raised in the United States to assist the American Red Cross in alleviating the suffering and rehabilitating the homeless in the Messina earthquake district. These disasters, shocking and tremendous as they seemed at the time they occurred, were as nothing compared to the devastating plague of war that has seized upon the heart of Europe.

By the middle of September scarcely more than $150,000 had reached Red Cross headquarters in Washington in support of the Red Cross European relief expeditions. But the prospects for more funds improve daily and it is sincerely hoped that Americans will live up to their time-honored reputation for generosity and humanitarianism and will give what they can afford, whether the amount be small or large.

Read the appeal of President Wilson, in his capacity as President of the American Red Cross, and the appeal of the International and the War Relief boards of the American Red Cross published in another part of this magazine.

SPECIAL CONCESSION IS MADE BY THE RED CROSS

As a means of encouraging contributions to the American Red Cross European war relief fund a decided departure from the rules and practices governing membership in the American Red Cross was made at headquarters in August. The annual dues for a member of the Red Cross are one dollar, which includes subscription to the RED CROSS MAGAZINE. The plan adopted concerning the European situation was that every contributor of as much as two dollars for this work would be enrolled as a member of the American Red Cross for the remainder of 1914 and be sent a copy of the October number of this publication.

The operation of the plan, of course, was a loss to the American Red Cross, or rather increased the operating expenses of the organization paid out of the endowment fund, for every cent of the contributions was or is being devoted to affording relief in distressed Europe.

This idea was adopted because it was believed the contributors would be more generous if they felt they were actually enrolled members and having a direct hand in the administration of relief. The results have been very satisfactory. The annual membership and the circulation of the magazine increased very rapidly and very substantially.

MRS. WOODROW WILSON, SINCERE HUMANITARIAN

The American Red Cross lost a loyal friend and a highly valued patroness in the death of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, the first lady of the land, August 6. She did not take an interest in the work of the Red Cross merely because her eminent husband was the president of the organization, but because of her sympathetic and kindly nature and her natural concern over the welfare of humanity.

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Having succeeded President Taft as President of the American Red Cross, President Wilson, accompanied by his devoted wife, attended the annual meeting of the American Red Cross held in Washington in December, 1913. The President was ill at the time, but was determined to act in his capacity as head of the American association and remained in the meeting for an hour or more presiding. Mrs. Wilson remained after the President left the meeting, and did not leave until a lengthy deliberative session had been concluded, displaying throughout deep interest in the proceedings.

When the Mexican crisis came last spring, Mrs. Wilson let it be known that she desired to be of every assistance to the Red Cross in its preparations for the care of sick and wounded in the event of an unavoidable clash between the United States and Mexico. She associated herself with the District of Columbia organization of the Red Cross and was honorary chairman of the supply committee.

One of the humanitarian works to which Mrs. Wilson devoted herself very enthusiastically involved the betterment of conditions in the tenement districts and the slums. Her activity along this line was chiefly responsible for the passage of a bill by Congress providing for the elimination as far as possible of slum life in the Capital City.

The death of this gentle, lovely and inspiring woman meant the removal of a sincere friend of the poor and the unfortunate.

FREDERICK W. DOHRMANN, NOBLE, USEFUL CITIZEN

One of the commanding figures in the commercial, social and civic life of Northern California, and a leader in national charitable and civic work, was Frederick W. Dohrmann, Chairman of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Red Cross, who died in the Golden Gate City July 18, at the mature age of seventy.

Coming to America from the place of his birth, Schleswig-Holstein, at the age of fifteen, penniless and uneducated, Mr. Dohrmann carried himself up in the world to a height where he was looked upon as one of the greatest merchants and one of the best beloved and most useful citizens of the Pacific Slope. He was a pioneer in the modernizing of San Francisco.

Mr. Dohrmann interested himself in the humanitarian undertakings of the American Red Cross. He seemed to throw his whole heart into any work which had for its purpose the betterment of conditions for his fellow men. He was one of the most active leaders in the rehabilitation of San Francisco after the terrible fire in 1906, and his example was an inspiration for many. As Chairman of the San Francisco Chapter of the Red Cross, a position which he held for a number of years, Mr. Dohrmann was highly valued by the national officers of the organization.

An earnest advocate for the distressed, Mr. Dohrmann was identified with the German Benevolent Society and the German Altenheim, and was an active member of the Associated Charities, the Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, the German House Association, the San Francisco advisory council of the Japan Society of New York, the International Peace Forum and the Unitarian Club. He was one of the founders and a charter member of the Merchants' Association of San Francisco, and was a regent of the University of California, serving in the latter capacity from 1903 until the time of his death. In August, 1912, he visited Berlin as a delegate representing the Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1915, and was a member of the German-American Auxiliary of the Exposition.

This useful and noble citizen's place will indeed be very hard to fill.

MAY LAY CORNERSTONE AT ANNUAL MEETING

It has been the hope of the officials of the American Red Cross that the cornerstone of the permanent Red

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Cross home, to be a memorial to the women of the Civil War, could be laid on or about December 9, the date of the next annual meeting of the American Red Cross. It is not known at this time whether this ceremony may be held at that time.

The bids for the construction of the Red Cross building were canvassed August 20 by Colonel W. W. Harts, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds in Washington, but at this writing the contract has not been awarded and the question of the kind of marble to be used is still under consideration. The building matter is in the hands of a commission created by act of Congress, this commission being the President, the Secretary of War, Senator Luke Lea, of Tennessee and Representative James L. Slayden, of Texas.

As previously announced, a site has been acquired at a cost of $357,000, and is the entire city block in Washington bounded by Seventeenth and Eighteenth and D and E streets Northwest. The time of the laying of the cornerstone probably will depend on the developments of the next few weeks. This structure may cost around $400,000. Congress appropriated $400,000 for this specific purpose in 1913 on condition that the Red Cross succeeded in raising $400,000 and so $800,000 was made available for the building and site.

RELIEF FOR THE RELIEVERS

THERE are good people who should be classed as life-savers who are not members of recognized life-saving corps. During the rainy, uncomfortable days when the relief work following the Salem conflagration was being systematized and when there were few conveniences at relief headquarters on Essex street, Mrs. Chester Parker Dodge, of Beverly, Mass., formerly an army nurse who had been assigned to the care of Mr. Taft, then Secretary of War, while he was indisposed on the Pacific Coast, provided the daily luncheon for the Red Cross relief workers. Mrs. Dodge brought an alcohol stove to headquarters and served hot tea and delicious sandwiches to the Red Cross nurses and others, who had before her arrival frequently gone without a mid-day meal. Mrs. Dodge really deserves to be called a life-saver.

Another very useful volunteer helper at Red Cross headquarters in Salem was Henry LeBreton Waters, of Beverly. Mrs. Mary Reed, of Beverly, a trained nurse but not enrolled with the Red Cross, gave some valued assistance to the Red Cross force there also.

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SALEM'S HALF-MOON FIRE

By AUSTIN CUNNINGHAM

If it had happened in the latter part of the seventeenth century the blame would have been laid at the door of the witches, for in those days there were

"Phantoms of air, and necromantic arts
That crushed the weak and awed the stoutest hearts—"

There would have been gruesome company for the nineteen who were hanged on Gallows Hill, and none would have criticised old Magistrate John Hathorne for meting out such punishment. Had the flames touched The House of the Seven Gables, some hapless Matthew Maule might have been dragged forth and tortured to death to gratify a superstitious public's sense of justice.

But Salem, Salem people and the world have changed much since 1690. *The great fire of June* 25, 1914, *although its origin is unknown, was ascribed to natural and mundane causes. Flames burst out the rear of the Korn Leather Company's plant about* 2 *o'clock in the afternoon, and, vigorously encouraged by a stiff wind from the northwest, developed before the afternoon wore away into the most destructive and costly fire that has occurred in the United States since the San Francisco holocaust of April,* 1906.

In a brief space of time a great area, in the form of a crescent, was blazing savagely. The fire leaped from building to building through the western half of the city with amazing rapidity. Into the heart of the manufacturing and tenement district it swept, leaving in its track, fully a half-mile wide, charred and blackened structures of every description. Factories, mills, churches, residences, tenement "three-deckers," and shacks were licked up as if they had been but appetizing morsels for the ravenously hungry fire fiend. Unchecked by the united fire-fighting forces of surrounding cities and towns, which were assembled in Salem in a few hours, the fire ate its way quickly into South and Southeast Salem and was only stopped after it had consumed a section a mile and a half in length by half a mile in width, and had rendered 15,000 persons homeless. It traveled its own freakish route unhampered for about twelve hours.

It Dodges the Enchanted Places.

Although the fire followed a willy-nilly course and seemed at one time about to envelope the entire city because of its half-moon shape, not one of the numerous places of historic interest and fame were so much as scorched. Unharmed and intact today are the Essex Institute on Essex street, with its rare collection of relics and ancient documents; the Peabody Academy of Science, in which is stored the natural history and ethnological collection of the Essex Institute; the time-honored Customhouse in which the beloved Hawthorne toiled in a clerical capacity and as surveyor of the port in his early days, and where he discovered the paper which inspired his "The Scarlet Letter"; the birth place of Hawthorne on

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Photos taken for the Red Cross by Robb, Salem

NEAR THE STARTING POINT OF SALEM'S DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. SCENE IN THE VICINITY OF THE KORN LEATHER TANNERY

Union street; the Hawthorne house on Herbert street; the "House of the Seven Gables," with its ghostly chimney stairway, on Turner street; and that place where many a travesty on justice was enacted, the "Witch House" on Essex street. At Washington and Federal streets still stands the old Essex County courthouse with its highly prized collection of witchcraft documents and records, and the "Dr. Grimshawe House" on Charter street bids fair to be a place of interest to tourists for many a year to come. The old Unitarian Church in Town House Square still lifts high and proudly its brown stone tower.

The damage done could not be reckoned in dollars and cents, however. There were at least three deaths due directly or indirectly to the disaster. A great many of the 15,000 homeless persons suffered a double hardship, because the factories and mills where they had been employed were reduced to a sea of black junk. They not only had lost household goods—a large majority of the factory and mill workers were tenants—but had been deprived of the means of making a living. That made the Salem fire most severe. Many thousands of poor people were in immediate and dire need of ordinary living supplies.

LABORING PEOPLE SUFFER MOST.

The actual monetary loss due to the destruction of property was about $12,000,000, of which approximately $10,000,000 was covered by insurance. But the bald statement to that effect was misleading. The fact that five-sixths of the property loss was covered by insurance gave the American public the idea—and it was reasonable that it should—that there was no pressing demand for outside

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A SALEM SKY-LINE WHICH TELLS AN ELOQUENT BUT TRAGIC STORY. THIS IS A VIEW OF THE 'POINT DISTRICT" WHERE MANY COTTON MILL EMPLOYES LIVED ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, A COSTLY STRUCTURE, IS SEEN IN RUINS ON THE EXTREME LEFT

assistance. That this report, while true, did not adequately represent the state of affairs was due to the circumstance that the far greater portion of the insurance was on the property of factory and mill owners and landlords. The laboring people who suffered at once the loss of both dwelling place and employment were not protected by insurance and it was their great distress—their need of food, clothing and shelter—which called for very prompt and generous relief measures. The fire destroyed 3,150 houses and fifty factories, and 18,380 persons lost employment, houses, or both. At the outset, 18,000 persons were fed at the expense of the relief fund.

The effect on the 45,000 or more inhabitants of the historic and ancient city of Salem of this sudden and crushing misfortune might be compared to the effect on a nest of red American ants of chopping into their dwelling place with a hoe. If you ever attempted to destroy the abiding place of these busy insects in the manner suggested, and stood off to watch the result, you beheld an animated scene, indeed. The last clod of earth had not stopped rolling before the spot was literally alive with hurrying, scurrying, energetic little citizens, working with might and main to restore their home, their all. Transform those ants into human beings and you have a fair idea of what happened in Salem. It was the same after San Francisco's dreadful hour. It was the effect produced on Omaha and Dayton by the cataclysmic floods. Cherry's mine disaster and Chelsea's conflagration had similar results. The American spirit is a dauntless, a resourceful, a constructive spirit. And so, with the surpassing power and energy and

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A CORNER OF SALEM COMMON THE MORNING AFTER THE FIRE. IN THE WILD SCRAMBLE TO ESCAPE THE FLAMES FEW PERSONS SAVED ANY HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

common interest of human ants, the citizens of Salem were instantly at work on the problems of relief and rehabilitation. All of Massachusetts was almost as quickly aroused and stirring in Salem's behalf.

SAD SCENES AMONG FOREIGNERS.

The most unimaginative person might guess that very great excitement and confusion prevailed during and after the fire even in staid old Salem. The Common was strewn with women and children huddled together with pitifully small lots of household goods saved from the flames. The army of mill and factory employes consisted mainly of French Canadians, Slavs, Italians and Greeks. A great majority of these foreigners or persons of foreign birth could not speak English, and were all the more helpless in their distress for that reason. Thousands of refugees walked the streets. Women and children sobbingly followed dejected husbands and brothers aimlessly about, many of them scantily clad.

The immediate and very urgent demand was for food and clothing and preparations to provide these were made in lightning-like order. At the instance of the State authorities, the burned area was put under martial law. Governor David I. Walsh, Adjutant General Charles H. Cole and other commonwealth officials arrived from Boston while the fire was raging. A large body of State troops, including naval militia, was mobilized and relief headquarters was established in the State Armory on Essex street. Salem citizens at once began the raising of relief funds. The Governor sent out an appeal to the people of Massachusetts for aid, and called a mass meeting for the following morning in Boston.

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SALEM WAS UNDER MARTIAL LAW FOR TWO WEEKS AFTER THE FIRE, DURING WHICH TIME THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE MILITIA, THE RED CROSS AND THE COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT WERE MAINTAINED IN THE SALEM ARMORY ESSEX STREET.

Miss Mabel T. Boardman, chairman of the National Relief Board of the American Red Cross, happened to be at the Boardman summer home, Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., and she promptly requested Red Cross headquarters in Washington to forward $5,000 as an initiatory Red Cross relief contribution, and attended the Governor's meeting the morning after the fire in Boston. Before that meeting adjourned, approximately $76,000 had been pledged for Salem, and a committee of fourteen, headed by John F. Moore, a Boston banker, was named by the chief executive to enter upon the relief work. In Salem, in the meantime, a largely attended meeting resulted in the appointment of a Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, to carry on a relief campaign. Gardiner M. Lane, Massachusetts State Treasurer for the American Red Cross, was appointed treasurer for the general relief committee named by the Governor. At the telegraphic suggestion of Miss Boardman, Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director of the American Red Cross, left Washington for Salem June 26, and arrived in the afflicted city the following morning. Through Miss Boardman and Mr. Bicknell the American Red Cross put its experience and organization at the service of Salem.

TRAINLOADS OF SUPPLIES RUSHED.

Trainloads of relief supplies were hurried to Salem from various points in Massachusetts and volunteer relief workers swarmed into town, among these being numerous prominent Bostonians. Extensive refugee camps were established at Highland Park and Forest River Park where hundreds of tents and cots were delivered

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HERE IS SHOWN PART OF A LINE OF HOMELESS PERSONS AT FRANKLIN HALL. DURING THE FIRST FEW DAYS AFTER THE FIRE 18,000 PERSONS WERE GIVEN FOOD. FRANKLIN HALL WAS THE CLOTHING HEADQUARTERS.

by the State. Special commands of militia were placed in charge of the main camp. The Armory became Militia, Red Cross and Commissary headquarters. Here the principal bread line was regulated, and food was distributed by the basketful day and night until immediate wants were met. Now and Then Hall, on Essex street, became the headquarters of the various relief committees, and Franklin Hall, on the same street, was converted into clothing headquarters. By the end of the day after the fire about $150,000 in cash and much food and clothing had been donated to alleviate the suffering.

Not much time was consumed in organizing what became an efficient relief administering corps. Most reliable advices are that very few of the fire victims went hungry to the extent of suffering, and that is saying much when it is remembered that there were several thousand foreigners among the homeless. No questions were asked in the beginning. Too much delay and hardship would have resulted from the investigation of individual cases. Investigations were to come later. But the distribution of food was only a small consideration when the great task of putting these thousands of homeless, workless people on their feet, so to speak, was pondered; and it was soon seen that Massachusetts could not meet the issue alone, although it was first the desire of the Governor and others that she should. The fire over, it seemed that the interest outside of Massachusetts in Salem's plight was lagging, which was reasonable to expect in view of the absence of a general appeal and because of the insurance figures. Later the Governor and his finance committee issued a second appeal indicating that outside aid was needed, and this was followed by the first general appeal from the American Red Cross, issued by Miss Boardman in Salem. The Red Cross officers had considered a general appeal advisable as soon as the extent of the fire and its awful effect were known, but had deferred making such an appeal through its chapters and members and the press throughout the United States out of deference to the wishes of Governor Walsh.

THE RED CROSS APPEAL.

The Red Cross appeal, published July 2, states concisely the conditions in Salem at the time, and is therefore quoted here:

"The need of assistance for Salem is much greater than at first believed. Thousands of persons have not only lost their homes, generally uninsured, but the destruction of the large mills has deprived them of their work. Thousands are living

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in tents and must be cared for until work and shelter can be obtained for them.

"Massachusetts has always given most generously for the sufferers of disasters in other parts of our country. Her people deserve assistance in this serious calamity. The American Red Cross appeals to our people for funds to aid these thousands in distress.

"Contributions may be sent to Gardiner M. Lane, Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Branch of the Red Cross, to local Red Cross treasurers, or to the national headquarters of the Red Cross in Washington, D. C., for Salem."

On the date the foregoing appeal was published relief funds were coming in slowly and not over $275,000 had been contributed. Some newspapers outside of Massachusetts took occasion editorially to encourage contributions for Salem and at the same time to refer in a mildly critical way to the tardiness of the general appeal, ascribing to this tardiness in a measure the hesitation of outside sources to send funds. Following up the appeal just mentioned, Miss Boardman wrote individual letters to the editors of a number of the great newspapers of the country telling them of the serious problem in Salem with respect to permanently rehabilitating the fire sufferers. These letters were given wide publicity. To insure the dissemination of information outside of Massachusetts about conditions in Salem, a publicity committee was appointed, which included a Red Cross representative.

At the instance of the Governor the Massachusetts General Assembly appropriated $100,000 out of the State funds for Salem's relief. Thereafter, the Governor, assisted actively by Representative Augustus P. Gardner, whose congressional district embraces Salem, sought a Federal appropriation of $200,000 for Salem. President Wilson willingly urged the making of such an appropriation in a special message to Congress, and after considerable debate in both houses the congressional allowance of $200,000 was made, its expenditure to be under the direction of the Secretary of War. At the time this is being written, in August, about $625,000 has been received by Mr. Lane from sources throughout the United States, this aside from the Federal and State appropriations, which, with certain other contributions, bring the total relief fund up to more than $1,000,000.

LIFE IN THE DISTRESSED CITY.

At this point let me give a more intimate picture of Red Cross activities in the stricken city and in the refugee camps. As said before, the two main camps were at Forest River Park and Highland Park, or Bertram Field, as it was later called. Refugees were camped in little groups in other places, but the vast majority of them were in those two camps amply provided for as to food, clothing and shelter. The militia, Red Cross nurses and priests and ministers were

A GLIMPSE OF THE BREADLINE AT ONE OF THE RELIEF CAMPS

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VIEW OF A SECTION OF THE FOREST RIVER CAMP OF FIRE REFUGEES, TAKEN FROM A HILLSIDE ABOVE THE RED CROSS NURSES' HEADQUARTERS

much in evidence and a system of administering relief was followed which permitted of practically no waste and no want.

Twenty-five enrolled Red Cross nurses were early summoned from various Massachusetts points to Salem, and under the general direction of Dr. Laura A. C. Hughes, of Boston, who saw much field service during the Spanish-American war, these nurses, whose names appear in another column, devoted themselves to the relief work day and night for several weeks. For two weeks the Red Cross nursing headquarters was maintained in the Armory, but after the first emergency relief was administered, it was moved to the Forest River camp where there were about 2,500 French Canadians living in tents. The Red Cross nurses were detailed for service at a number of places in the city.

The National Director of the American Red Cross, Mr. Bicknell, was called in as a general adviser for the Committee of Fourteen, as the principal executive body was styled, and was made a member of the Organization Committee which had immediate supervision of the general relief. The Associated Charities of Boston, which is an institutional member of the American Red Cross, had a corps of splendidly trained charity and social workers on the ground, and Miss Rose J. McHugh, district superintendent of the United Charities of Chicago, was added to the Red Cross force. Several thousand Red Cross census cards, provided by Red Cross headquarters in Washington, were used as a means of keeping a true record of all relief cases.

Miss Boardman spent much time in Salem giving her personal attention to the relief work, and, as she speaks French, was able to cheer distressed French Canadian families and to learn directly from them how they fared. The Red Cross nurses had to take charge of some families and care for them as if they were children. Oftentimes interpreters had to be used. Inexperienced mothers were counseled in the handling and dieting of their babies; and there were instances where the tiny youngsters were removed from the family tent and kept under the immediate protection of the nurses, in which cases the mothers were allowed to visit them at certain times. Most of the refugees knew nothing of outdoor life, and they were handicapped.

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Suddenly ousted from their tenements by flames and forced to live in the open, they were at first bewildered and helpless. After a while, however, they grew to enjoy the camping-out immensely, and, due to the sanitary measures, the wholesome food regularly given, and the fresh air, the general health of these people was built up. In fact, one of the very pleasing developments in Salem during this period was a marked falling off in the death rate.

CHURCH IS MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

One of the most interesting places in Salem during the first few weeks after the conflagration was the North Meeting House, Unitarian, a venerable edifice built in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The Sunday School and the vestry rooms of this church were transformed into a maternity hospital, in general charge of Mrs. Samuel J. Mixter, wife of a noted Boston surgeon, and other Colonial Dames who actively co-operated with the Red Cross. Miss Alice Savage, of the Red Cross Nursing Service, was the chief nurse. For a week following the fire a wee Salemite arrived in that improvized hospital daily. It is needless to say that the considerate and generous pastor, Rev. Theodore N. Bacon, and the congregation deprived themselves of church services for several weeks and permitted the mothers and babies to have complete dominion over the place.

Among other places of historic, as well as literary, interest untilized to advantage in this time of distress was The House of The Seven Gables, immortalized by Hawthorne. Miss Caroline Emmerton, a woman of wealth and member of one of the oldest Salem families, owns this most interesting house and sheltered some of the relief workers in it. The House of the Seven Gables, with its quaint little shop, is used the year round for charitable purposes. Miss Emmerton has endeared herself to a great many people by a life devoted to philanthropy and charity. She is one of the mainstays of the Associated Charities of Salem, and it was but natural for her to figure prominently in the relief work.

It was not intended in this more or less limited article to name even the leaders in the Salem restoration corps. There are hundreds of earn-

ANOTHER VIEW OF RED CROSS NURSES' HEADQUARTERS AT FOREST RIVER CAMP

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THE HOUSE OF THE SEVEN GABLES, UNHARMED BY SALEM FIRE. IT IS UTILIZED THE YEAR ROUND FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES

est and valuable relief workers in and out of charitable and social organizations who deserve high praise. No small measure of credit is due the Associated Charities of Boston and of Salem, the State Militia, the local priests and ministers, and the Boy Scouts.

RED CROSS RECEIVES CHEERING LETTER.

Ordinarily it is against the policy of the AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE to publish encomiums touching the activities of the Red Cross organization, but an exception to the rule will be made here for the benefit of Red Cross contributors to the $625,000 Salem relief fund, and as a means of encouraging and inspiring Red Cross workers generally. After the American Red Cross representatives had been in Salem about two weeks, in a co-operative and advisory capacity, the following letter from a French Catholic priest, who had been especially active in the relief work at the largest refugee camp, was received at the Salem headquarters of the Red Cross:

"Forest River Camp
July 9, 1914

"American Red Cross Society,
Salem, Mass

Kind Friends:

"I wish to thank you most sincerely for your unceasing labors in the work of relief, personally, and I am sure all my co-workers here acknowledge the importance of your stay among us. Without the aid of your society, our work of relief would have been an almost unsolvable enigma, and even today, with the relief work systematized through your efforts, your help is still needed.

"Being assured that by your co-operation Salem will once again rise from her ashes, I remain,

"Yours,
"J. D. Binette."

Of course, Red Cross headquarters in Salem declined to accept as accurate Rev. Father Binette's appraisal of the value of Red Cross services, but it made everybody connected with the Red Cross feel mighty good.

In a statement given the press shortly before he was called from Salem to assist the special United States Commission, headed by Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge, which is now in Europe aiding stranded Americans in reaching home, Mr. Bicknell reviewed the Red Cross work at Salem, saying in part:

PRAISE FOR LOCAL WORKERS.

"Nurses provided by the Red Cross are not to be a charge against the relief fund. Their salaries and expenses are paid by the Red Cross and their services are a contribution to the Salem relief work.

"As one who has seen and participated in much emergency relief work, I wish to take this opportunity of saying that I am convinced that very real and effective progress has been made by the Relief Committee. Mistakes have been made, of course. That is inevitable under such conditions of stress and confusion as must prevail in the first few days after a great disaster. But mistakes and the temporary confusion are mere incidents which perhaps momentarily obscure the very real and very great progress which has been accomplished.

"Salem and Massachusetts as well, are to be congratulated on the character, ability and high public spirit of the busy men and women among their citizens who have cheerfully sacrificed their own affairs and have assumed the extremely difficult and exacting burden of the relief distribution."

Salem recovered quickly from the staggering blow of June 25. Within a month from that date the militia had been withdrawn entirely; the refugee camps had been reduced in size, the breadline had been practically abandoned and a system of store orders substituted, and the campaign to provide work for the mill

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and factory employes, and to house the homeless, had progressed remarkably. Late in August the refugee camps had been broken up, nearly all of the sufferers had been provided shelter of a more or less permanent character, and employment for many of the men had been found

MR. MOORS GIVES FIGURES.

A letter lately received from Mr. Moors, chairman of the Salem Relief Committee, says that 3,232 families have received household furniture. The unit basis for this kind of rehabilitation was $105.61 for a family of four persons, which is considered more than has been usual after such disasters as Salem suffered. Well laid plans have been made to help fire sufferers to rebuild, $100,000 having been appropriated for that purpose. Business rehabilitation also has advanced. Of the central fund of $625,000, at the time Mr. Moors wrote, approximately $200,000 was still unexpended.

"The $100,000 voted by the State is also to be used," says Mr. Moors. "It has not yet been decided whether the money appropriated by Congress will be available.

"No factory has yet been rebuilt and industrial conditions generally have been peculiarly adverse. Nevertheless, there has been a minimum of suffering, while the problems have been brought more and more under control by doing all that has been humanely possible to make the fire-sufferers self-supporting.

"The organization, though hastily brought into being, has been, as a whole, singularly efficient and devoted. It long since reached its maximum size and is now being reduced as the work diminishes."

THE NORTH MEETING HOUSE, SALEM, WHICH BECAME A MATERNITY HOSPITAL DURING THE EARLY STAGES OF THE RELIEF WORK

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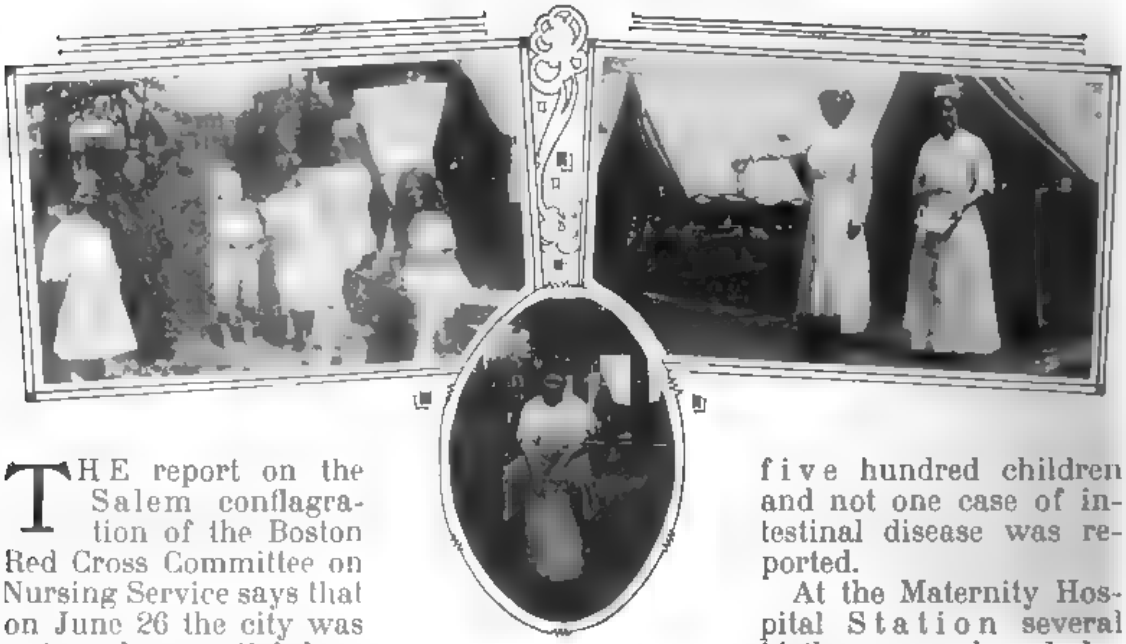
Preventive Nursing at Salem



THE report on the Salem conflagration of the Boston Red Cross Committee on Nursing Service says that on June 26 the city was put under martial law, and at the request of Col. Frank P. Williams, surgeon-general of the Massachusetts State militia, the Boston Committee took charge of the nursing work. Five posts had been established with medical officers in charge and the Committee assigned nurses to each of these posts.

The largest post was Forest River Park Camp where about 2,500 people were sheltered in tents for the first week of the six that this camp was maintained. The number was gradually reduced by houses being found, until during the last two weeks but 300 or 400 remained in the camp.

Bertram Camp sheltered in tents for the first week, 1,800 to 2,000 people.

A Maternity Hospital was established in the Unitarian Church on Essex street, and a Milk and Baby Hygiene Station, as well as a Contagious Hospital were maintained. Nurses were on duty at all these stations until, conditions gradually approaching normal, one post after another was closed.

At the largest post, Forest River Park Camp, there were one hundred and twenty-five bottle-fed babies and five hundred children and not one case of intestinal disease was reported.

At the Maternity Hospital Station several births occurred, and also a few operative cases, and some opthalmia which had to be isolated and "specialed."

The Salem City Hospital was destroyed with the exception of one or two rooms in the administrative building.

Nurses were on duty from June 26 to August 1, by which time the posts had been reduced to one, and the nursing was, therefore, left in the hands of five nurses, two Red Cross and three volunteers, all residents of Salem.

Nurses' Many Duties.

The work of the nurse corps was essentially preventive, and may be summarized as follows:

Daily inspections were made for hidden sources of disease.

Five thousand baths for women and children were given or supervised.

Over one hundred special diets for the aged and infirm were prepared by nurses in diet kitchen tents.

More than two thousand heads were treated with larkspur for pediculosis.

These are only a few of the services

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rendered for the refugees by the Red Cross Nurse Corps. The social service workers and the doctors, during drenching wet weather and fair, sought the aid of the nurses at all hours in each camp until they were closed.

The committee's report further says:

"It seems little understood that this

GROUP OF RED CROSS NURSES AT FOREST RIVER REFUGEE CAMP.

Salem fire disaster has given an opportunity for a great demonstration of preventive medicine.

500 CHILDREN CARED FOR.

"It was necessary to have this to demonstrate the fact that so many thousands of homeless persons, more than five hundred of whom were infants and children, could be sheltered in tents, at first without adequate sewerage or sanitary convenience, with every condition conducive to sickness and yet not one case of illness as the result of the fire; and this was largely due to the prompt and efficient work of the Red Cross Nurse Corps."

The enrolled Red Cross trained nurses on duty at Salem and their Massachusetts addresses follow:

Dr. Laura A. C. Hughes, Boston, supervisor; Jennie R. Dix, Boston, in charge of headquarters; Margaret Fallon, Boston, chief nurse, Forest River Park Camp; Bridget Regan, Boston, chief nurse, Bertram Field Camp; Alice Savage, Somerville, chief nurse, Maternity Hospital; Mabel S. Welsh, Boston, head nurse, Contagious Hospital.

The assistant nurses:

Sarah Beatty, Roxbury; Mary Buckley, Roslindale; Laura F. Carney, Boston; Alice Cardall, Boston; Ellen C. Daly, Boston; Elizabeth C. Fairbanks, Dorchester; Katherine Fitzgerald, Boston; Edna Harrison, Boston; Edith Leonard, Malden; Melda McDonald, Salem; Julia May Leach, Gloucester; Mary E. McMahon, Boston; Florence Macdonald, Boston; Marion Manague, Salem; Ursula C. Noyes, Boston; Agnes Nolan, Revere; Minerva Peckham, South Walpole; Josephine Shepherd, Dorchester; Katherine Walsh, Boston.

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INDUSTRIAL NURSING IN PALMERTON

AN INTIMATE STORY OF LIFE AMONG HUNGARIANS AND SLAVS IN A CLEAN AND BUSY PENNSYLVANIA TOWN

By ROSE R. SCHAUB
RED CROSS VISITING NURSE

One of the principal phases of visiting nursing in the small town or rural section at the present time is that carried on in many industrial communities. Employes of a manufacturing establishment frequently form a large part of a visiting nurse's clientele. Maybe she is in the direct employ of the industrial concern or perhaps but a portion of her salary is contributed by it to the local nursing association for part-time work of the nurse among their employes.

The value of industrial nursing to the employed and consequently to the employers has already been clearly demonstrated by the United States Steel Corporation which now carries on this work to a considerable extent in various sections of the country where its plants are located. In estimating the financial value alone in connection with one of their branches in Illinois, the statement was recently made by an official of that company that the visiting nurse service extended to their employes meant a saving of $25 a day to the corporation. Certain mining and manufacturing companies employ a single welfare worker who is generally a nurse, while others employ a number of social workers centered in a community house.

The New Jersey Zinc Company employs a Red Cross Visiting Nurse in Palmerton, Pa., and also in Franklin, N. J., where another branch of their industry is located. The place the visiting nurse fills in the splendid community service rendered by the Company in Palmerton is shown by her description of the work which follows.—Fannie F. Clement, Superintendent of the Town and Country Nursing Service, American Red Cross.

IT HAS been requested that I write about my work as a Red Cross Visiting Nurse in Palmerton. Before proceeding, however, I shall give a short description of our little town, so that my work here may be better understood. Palmerton is in the Lehigh Valley, in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, about three miles long and one-half mile wide. There are six thousand inhabitants, three thousand of whom are foreigners, chiefly Hungarians and Slavs, also a few Spaniards.

The New Jersey Zinc Company, of Pennsylvania, is the chief source of employment, keeping two large plants running, the East and the West plants, built outside of the town proper. The plants are well equipped with all of the most modern safety devices, and the number of accidents is very small, considering the large number of employes. The men are conveyed to work by a train, which runs at certain intervals according to the changes of shifts. The plants are working on a basis of eight hour shifts.

Applicants, before being employed, are examined by the company's surgeon, and placed according to their physical fitness. In conditions requiring it, or where leaded ore is used, monthly inspection of men exposed to toxic substances is made, and should evidences of poisoning be found, the men are transferred to other departments where they will not come in contact with toxic material. The company's surgeon inspects the sanitary conditions of the

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BUNGALOWS BUILT FOR THE FAMILIES OF WORKMEN BY THE ZINC COMPANY

plants once a month and reports upon them. There is also a silk mill and a cigar factory in Palmerton which employ a large number of girls.

The homes of the employes, most of which are erected and cared for by the zinc company, are in excellent condition and worthy of imitation. There are many bungalows, which contain four rooms, back and front porch, and a large garden. The houses are underdrained. These rent for $7.00 and $7.50 per month. There are also two-story houses, and the rent of these varies from $7.50 to $13 a month.

TWO NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSES PROVIDED

Two Neighborhood Houses, which were erected, furnished, and are maintained by the New Jersey Zinc Company, are the center of the social, educational, and civic life of the community. The larger of the two has a kindergarten, library, card and club room, public baths, bowling alley, gymnasium, girls' club room, domestic science school, and the living apartments of the social workers and teachers. The library contains about sixteen hundred books for free distribution, a good selection of Hungarian and Slavish books. The smaller house has a kindergarten, also rooms where the workmen and their families gather to play games and enjoy the music of a graphophone.

During the winter months, English classes are held twice a week for the foreign men and women. The work is carried on by a trained worker, assisted by young college men from the plant, and other volunteers.

There is a large organization for boys from twelve to twenty years, known as the Junior Co-operative Association. For the girls we have a number of Camp Fire Circles, two of these circles being composed entirely of Hungarian and Slavish girls, who take the greatest delight and interest in them.

The local hospital, which has a capacity of forty-five beds, and a training school for nurses, is supported by the New Jersey Zinc Company.

FOREIGNERS HAVE FINE GARDENS

Palmerton is one of the cleanest little towns in the valley. The people responded splendidly to our "Clean-up Day" in May, and in order to arouse their interest, and to en-

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ONE OF THE SUPERVISED PLAYGROUNDS MAINTAINED BY A BIG ZINC COMPANY AT PALMERTON

courage further interest we started a garden contest. Eighty per cent of the entries in this contest are foreigners. Before our first tour of inspection, I imagined the contestants were going to have a hard time preparing the gardens and keeping them in good condition, but to our great surprise, we find the hardest part of the work has fallen to the visiting committee in trying to decide which are the best gardens.

The town boasts of an excellent and well equipped playground, in which wading pools furnish one of the greatest pleasures to the children in hot weather. The sociological worker in charge is a Hungarian, who has the advantage of being able to converse freely with the foreigners in their own language. There is a large attendance of workmen and women at the playground every evening, the average evening attendance being about four hundred and fifty.

THE WADING POOL AT PALMERTON

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Visitors consider it quite a wonderful thing to see several different nationalities mingling together in a very congenial manner.

One of my duties is to visit the playground every morning to dress the neglected wounds of the children, and these cases I very frequently have to follow into the homes.

This is one of the means I use to introduce myself into the homes.

A BETTER BABY CONTEST.

The Neighborhood House has just had a "Better Baby Contest," which was a great success. Over fifty per cent of the entries were foreigners, and one prize was taken by a nine months old Hungarian baby. There were four prizes each of twenty-five dollars in gold, and a bronze medal additional to the baby who reached the very highest score.

We succeeded in securing the services of a Hungarian and a Slavish physician to lecture to the foreigners for one evening. The attendance was large, and the lectures were very much appreciated.

My duties are varied. I am just as liable to be called for an unfortunate goose or chicken as for the baby. I have already successfully (?) mended the wings of three geese.

During the first few weeks after my arrival, the people had rather a difficult time in placing my work, but now they draw the line very nicely, and always inquire if I "can fix it," or whether they should send for a physician.

The nurse's uniform puzzled them very much, as they could not understand how I managed to keep clean with "only one dress."

There is a greater need for corrective work than for actual nursing, especially in the care of the babies. They are fed irregularly, housed too closely, and are overclad. They are swaddled, then tied in a pillow, covered wth another feather pillow, and kept in a room with closed windows. When I am called to bathe a new baby, neighbors come in and watch very closely everything I do, and nod their heads in approval when the baby comes out of the tub nice and clean. The husband usually stays home from work the first few days after the baby's arrival. He prepares everything for my morning visit, and stays close at hand, in readiness to help me any way he can.

A BIT OF HUNGARY TRANSPLANTED IN PALMERTON

NURSE IS ALWAYS WELCOMED.

Many calls come to me through the physicians in the town, who cooperate very nicely with the Neighborhood House. Other calls come directly from the families. As the New Jersey Zinc Company permits no fee to be paid by the employes for the visiting nurse's service, I very often play the part of an intruder, and pay a visit wherever I hear of any illness or trouble, and I always receive a very warm welcome.

There are many boarding houses for the unmarried employes, and very often in passing by these houses, I receive a call, and perhaps may find a very badly infected hand or foot, poulticed with green leaves, with no physician in attendance. I can usu-

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ONE OF THE GROUPS OF YOUNG FOLKS WITH WHICH THE RED CROSS VISITING NURSE IS ASSOCIATED

ally persuade them to call a physician, and if not, I am obliged to dress the wound myself.

Two evenings a week, I teach the Camp Fire Girls first aid work, the care of the sick room, and tell them about symptoms and isolation of contagious diseases. One evening every two weeks I teach first aid work to the Co-operative Boys.

The foreigners are peaceful, happy people, and love their homes and their children dearly. They are very willing to give their confidence to anyone who is sincere with them. They come to this country full of hope and interest in what the New World has to offer them. They seemingly are quite willing to adapt themselves to our mode of living, and all our other customs as well.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, PALMERTON, THE HOME OF THE RED CROSS VISITING NURSE AND OTHER SOCIAL WORKERS

A PATRIOTIC FAMILY.

An early morning call came a short time ago to visit in a home where a baby had just arrived. I found the baby swaddled and bound with a wide red, white, and blue ribbon. Upon asking for an explanation, I was told the other children were born in the old country, and consequently were Slavs, but that this one being born here, was an American, therefore the display of the colors.

Conversing with the foreigners is not as difficult as most people may imagine. I speak German and this enables me to talk to the Hungarians, the majority of whom also speak German. In order to be able to converse with the Slavs, I am studying their language, much to their delight and amusement.

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The chief sociological worker wishes me to say that she feels the work of the visiting nurse, in this community, has accomplished more things in the way of getting a hold on the foreign homes and winning their confidence, than any other line of work had been able to do.

My lot in life as a rural nurse in Palmerton is a very happy one. Working in an ideal welfare town, with grateful and appreciative patients, is all any nurse could desire. I wish that all my sister rural nurses could meet with the same support and appreciation.

THE FIRST RED CROSS SOCIETY?

THE original Red Cross Society dates from long before the Geneva convention. Just 300 years ago an anonymous German work, which appeared at Cassel, called upon the learned to join and test the claims of the Rosicrucian Order, said to have been founded two centuries before that by one Christian Rosenkrenz, who had gained his mysterious knowledge in the east. The order was Christian and Protestant, and although it professed to possess many secrets, including that of making gold, its chief object was the gratuitous healing of the sick. A tremendous controversy arose, the order being violently assailed as heretical and as violently defended by the broader-minded or more credulous.—*From the London Chronicle.*

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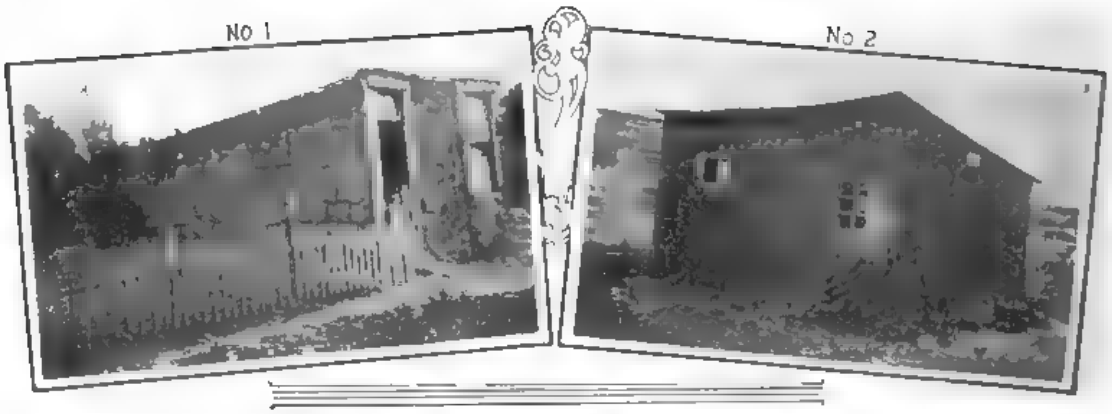

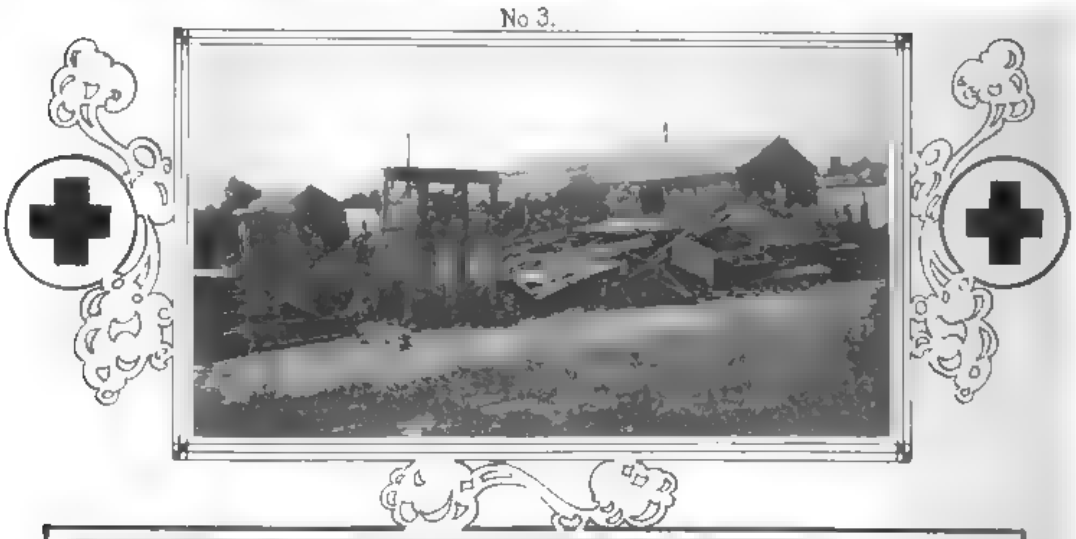

PHOTOGRAPHS 1, 2 AND 3 SHOW THE CHARACTER OF SHANTIES FOR WHICH BUNGALOWS LIKE THAT SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH 4, WERE SUBSTITUTED BY MIDDLETOWN'S SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU AFTER THE LAST OHIO FLOOD

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An Ohio Town Sets an Example

The "Enlarged Spirit of Brotherhood" Is Shown and Great Good Among the Poor and Ignorant Is Done by Middletown's Plan

By Shelley D. Watts

THE Social Service Bureau of Middletown, Ohio, is one result of the enlarged spirit of brotherhood and human sympathy which came with the flood of the Great Miami Valley in March, 1913. It is one answer to the frequent question, "Can any good thing come out of a terrible disaster?"

The Citizens' Relief Committee, which had charge of the relief work during and following the flood, was composed of men of great energy, optimism and foresight. They were quick to see the crying need for continuous relief and permanent humanitarian service so strikingly revealed by this public calamity. So general was the desire to help that the suggestion of a permanent organization for relief and social service met a hearty response.

Dr. Otto P. Geier, then superintendent of the Department of Charities and Corrections of Cincinnati, who had given much assistance in the organization of flood relief agencies immediately following the flood, suggested the formation of a permanent Social Service Bureau, with a trained social worker at its head. Middletown was not to be outdone by any city, especially in the display of human kindness. She was among the first to be cleaned up, with her citizens back in their homes and the merchants ready for business.

Real Relief Movement Launched.

Middletown, thanks to R. B. Carnahan, Jr., was the first to start a relief fund to care for the distressed. She not only wanted to be among the first to extend a helping hand to those who were most unfortunate, but wanted to promote a definite movement in the direction of real and permanent social service to her people.

At the request of the Citizens' Relief Committee, the writer, who was then superintendent of relief and social service of the Associated Charities of Cincinnati, went to Middletown to direct the flood relief work and was soon appointed a special representative of the Red Cross. The Social Service Bureau was organized May 13, 1913, and I was made Executive Secretary. The Citizens' Relief Committee then formally turned over to the Bureau the completion of the relief work together with the funds with which to accomplish it.

Middletown had been so busy developing her industries that the creation and maintenance of needed social service agencies had been neglected. The fortunate feature of this apparently unfortunate situation is that it makes possible the centralization of needed agencies. As the need for social service in different lines is felt, such needs can be met by special committee or department to further such services.

Relief and welfare work similar to that conducted by charity organization societies, with close investigations, supervision, keeping of reports and records, and the maintenance of a confidential exchange, is carried on by the Bureau.

There are two regular visitors, beside the secretary, for this work during the winter months. Needed social service was frequently rendered

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flood sufferers in addition to the material relief given, and close co-operation with other agencies, including the Township Trustees, has checked much duplication of relief and saved many families from pauperism.

A "VISITING NURSE" IS USED.

The Social Service Bureau immediately established the Visiting Nurse Department, and procured Miss Essie Riner, a trained nurse, as head of this important work. The innumerable services given by the visiting nurse in her 3,300 calls upon 441 patients during the first year, cannot be fairly outlined. It is enough to say that nursing care and instruction have gained for us the confidence of the poor and ignorant, and have met a long felt need as nothing else could.

In addition to this department, a Tuberculosis Dispensary was opened and fully equipped. Dr. F. W. Brosius is the medical director, with the visiting nurse as his assistant. Patients are received Monday and Friday afternoons and Wednesday evenings at stated hours. The sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals last year helped to make this work possible, and its existence is amply justified by the forty patients that have received examination, regular treatment and instruction. A large number of other cases have been under the nurse's care and supervision, so that the spread of disease has been checked and prevented by segregation and instruction in many families.

GOOD WORK IN THE SCHOOLS.

In behalf of Child Welfare, arrangements have been made for the public schools to use the visiting nurse as their nurse, and to report cases of children who need treatment of eyes, nose or throat. This is meaning much to the school children. The schools also report insanitary home conditions as indicated by the appearance of the children. These homes are visited by the welfare visitors and conditions are corrected. The Big Brother Movement, enforcement of the Curfew law and the larger development of playgrounds and recreation are being promoted.

In order to meet the urgent demand for special welfare work among the hundreds of working girls, "The Girls Club" was organized. The membership numbers over one hundred and fifty. Sewing and millinery circles were formed in this club and instructors were procured for them.

The club is maintaining a cottage at the Miami Valley Chautauqua, the use of which is free to all members. The club is in the hands of the girls and they are making a great success of it.

BETTERING CONDITIONS IN TENEMENTS.

The housing conditions in certain sections of the city have been very bad. Congestion, lack of sanitation and neglect of needed repairs are prevailing evil conditions. The housing problem being a dual one, both the landlords and tenants have been labored with to the end that a number of improvements have been secured on the part of each. Work on a Housing Ordinance is progressing, and will be presented to the City Commissioners this fall.

A County Social Welfare League has been organized by the Bureau. This new organization will unite the forces of the county, and make for much needed progress in social conditions. A plan for promoting social center activities in different towns and villages in the county has been suggested by the Bureau. Professors Davis and Vogt, of Miami University, have interested themselves in its operation.

A "Loanable Fund" was created for building houses for those who lost theirs in the flood or who in the future might meet similar disaster through flood, wind or fire. This fund amounted to $20,000. The American Red Cross aided us in this plan. Middletown received $15,000 from the Red Cross to meet flood loss grants, with the understanding that $20,000 would be set aside from the

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Middletown Flood Fund for the same purpose.

Twelve houses and shacks, homes of colored persons, were swept away by the flood from a section on the south of the city. The shacks in this community have been an eyesore for a number of years.

MODEL COTTAGES SUPPLANT SHANTIES.

The Social Service Bureau planned to change these conditions as represented by the hovels shown in accompanying photographs by building small model cottages as also shown in the pictures. Seven cottages, which were designed by C. E. Oeden and built by W. W. Kelley, cost from $765 to $1,186, including well, cistern, walks and rear shed. They were built for the flood sufferers, a grant being given to each according to his loss and earning power. The balance will be paid in weekly installments at the rate of twenty-five cents on each one hundred dollars of unpaid principal with 5 per cent interest. An even exchange of lots was also made, although the lots received from the flood sufferers are now of little value.

Every contract and deed pertaining to the property improved by the Bureau compels the purchaser to agree to put nothing on his property that will mar the sight, and to join the Community Improvement Association.

This association is already reaching out to all residents of this section, known as Cloverdale, and all are working for better conditions. The planting of trees and beautifying with grass and flowers is in progress. The shacks will be replaced by decent houses as rapidly as possible.

IMPROVED ENVIRONMENT BEARS FRUIT.

A committee from the Improvement Association in conjunction with the Secretary of the Bureau is working for telephone service, better fire protection, a system of lighting, and for other conveniences not now enjoyed by this community.

The better environment is beginning to bear fruit, and the prospects for continued community betterment are bright. For the opportunity to make this experiment we make due acknowledgement to the Red Cross, which, through Mr. Bicknell, the National Director, co-operating with Dr. E. T. Devine, carefully considered the plan here on the ground shortly after the flood.

The Social Service Bureau has a large place to fill and it intends to move as rapidily as advisable in all phases of its work.

AS a result of the terrible floods in Central China during the summer, the American Red Cross cabled a contribution of $1,000 to the American Consul-General at Canton in August, to be used in the purchase of greatly needed medical supplies.

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GOOD WORK AMONG THE CHAPTERS

LOCAL RED CROSS ORGANIZATIONS GIVE SUBSTANTIAL ASSISTANCE TO HEADQUARTERS IN BEHALF OF DISTRESSED PEOPLES AT HOME AND ABROAD

LOCAL Red Cross chapters in many places have exerted themselves admirably and assisted materially in recent relief work of the American Red Cross. They have been instrumental in the collection of funds in various ways. They have circulated subscription blanks, given benefit performances and promoted publicity in support of particular humanitarian works undertaken at national headquarters.

The chapters are deserving of praise especially for the hearty cooperation they have given headquarters in arousing local interest in the American Red Cross European War relief expedition and in the administration of relief in Salem, Mass., following the great fire of June 25. In nearly all of the cities where the municipal government, chamber of commerce, board of trade and local Red Cross chapter joined hands in soliciting European relief funds, the local Red Cross treasurer received and receipted for the contributions. It is, of course, impossible, and would be unfair to attempt, in the limited space available in this issue of the magazine, to tell in detail what has been accomplished by the local bodies in behalf of distressed peoples abroad and at home.

THE LATE FREDERICK W. DOHRMANN, FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS CHAIRMAN OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER OF THE RED CROSS. (SEE EDITORIAL.)

NEW ENGLAND CHAPTERS HELP SALEM.

More commendable work than that done by the local chapters of New England, as well as elsewhere, in raising funds and collecting household necessities for the 18,000 Salem fire sufferers, is not recalled. It was but natural that Massachusetts and New England chapters led in this, as the destructive fire in the historic city was more of a home affair to them. They helped greatly in raising the $625,000 which came through private contributions for Salem's relief. It is but due to the Hampden County, Massachusetts, Red Cross Chapter to say that it was one of the leading foragers for funds.

At the time this is being written the campaign for European relief funds has not advanced far enough for the collections of most of the Red Cross chapters to reach headquarters, but the direct reports from some of them and the press reports indicate that they are widely active.

The Red Cross chapters in the Pacific Division, according to a statement received from Charles J. O'Connor, Director of that division with headquarters in San Francisco, have had much to do in helping refugees out of Mexico in the last few months.

Besides the ordinary work of raising funds in response to general appeals and selling Red Cross Christmas seals, two of the chapters have had to continue work that began with

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CHARACTERS IN THE "ALICE IN WONDERLAND" PLAY GIVEN AT THE BANGOR, MAINE, FETE

the Madero revolution in Mexico in 1912.

WESTERN CHAPTERS ASSIST REFUGEES

"This work," writes Mr. O'Connor, "has recently consisted of caring for American refugees who landed at Pacific ports or crossed the border. After the Vera Cruz incident in April, a number of shiploads of refugees landed at San Francisco and San Diego. The destitute among these were cared for mostly from the fund furnished by the Department of State and administered by agents of the chapters in these two cities.

"The total number of refugees given material assistance by the San Francisco Chapter to date is 436, consisting of 260 men, 88 women and 88 children. Out of this number 312 persons were provided with transportation to various parts of the United States. The majority went to points in California, Arizona and Texas.

"The San Diego Chapter has assisted in a similar way 684 persons, of whom 474 were given transportation to points in the United States.

"In both cities treatment has been provided for the sick, employment has been found, lost baggage has been traced, information about friends and relations has been furnished and general advice given.

"Among the refugees arriving since April, 1914, has been an unusual proportion of men who had lived many years in Mexico and had become prosperous if not wealthy. They had to come away in most instances without more than a few dollars.

"The San Francisco Chapter has secured the removal of numerous Red Cross signs illegally used for commercial and hospital purposes and is continuing this work.

"The Sacramento County Chapter has been active in support of an initiative measure which aims to provide for a system of state dispensaries and sanatoriums for the treatment of tuberculosis."

Frederick W. Dohrmann, Chairman of the San Francisco Chapter of the Red Cross, died in July. (*See editorial in this issue.*)

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS WORK IN MAINE.

Members of the Penobscot County Chapter of the Red Cross in Maine were actively interested in an anti-tuberculosis benefit garden fete given in Bangor, Maine, in July. Nearly $2,000 was raised to assist the crusade against the "white plague." The entertainment was given at Elmbank, the spacious elm-studded estate of S. R. Prentiss, and to Mr. and Mrs. Prentiss and their daughter, Miss Prentiss, is due credit for the conception of a novel plan for the affair.

Writing to the RED CROSS MAGAZINE about this successful fete, Mrs. George Fred Godfrey says in part:

"One attraction was an English village common, over which were scattered thatched cottages which served as booths. There was a walled garden, where potted plants and seedlings for bedding out were sold; a village pump from which ice water flowed, and a village-common flagpole. Certain enterprising young people built the cottages, giving them straw roofs, walnut wainscoting and casement windows, and red and yellow banners and rambler roses on and about them added to their quaintness and beauty."

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OLD ENGLISH SWEET SHOP AT THE BANGOR, MAINE, FETE. MRS. GEORGE FRED GODFREY MAKING A PURCHASE.

Mrs. Godfrey says there was a Parisian booth, where "Parisian" shop girls sold dainty flounces and frills. There was another booth where cushions, baskets and other novelties were to be purchased, and there was an old English sweet shop. A performance of "Alice in Wonderland," in which nearly forty children took part, proved a drawing card and was exceptionally pleasing for its spectacular effect. One of the features was a Mad Hatter's tea-party.

This entertainment, which was attended by many hundreds of people, contributed substantially towards furnishing a new anti-tuberculosis sanatorium.

A note from Miss Amy B. Alexander, Secretary of the Hampden County, Massachusetts, Red Cross Chapter, says that at the request of Mr. Joseph Allen, President of the Independence Day Association of Springfield, Mass., the Hampden County Chapter placed an emergency relief tent in Forest Park during the celebration, which included a display of fireworks, July 4. Dr. Allen Rice and Miss Hoag and Miss Nihill, Red Cross nurses, were in attendance.

The Secretary of this chapter has recently given three "neighborhood talks" in Springfield on the work of the Red Cross and of first aid classes. These informal talks, held in private homes, have proved a means of increasing the chapter's membership.

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A STORM IN THE ROCKIES

RED CROSS LENDS ASSISTANCE IN RELIEF AND REHABILITATION AFTER A CLOUDBURST IN COLORADO

By S. P. MORRIS

A cloudburst and storm which visited the vicinity of Telluride, Colorado, July 27, inundated a considerable portion of Telluride and played havoc with much property. Partly due to the assistance given the inhabitants by Mr. Morris, Director of the Mountain Division of the American Red Cross, with headquarters in Denver, a general appeal for relief funds was made unnecessary. Much of the damage has been repaired by funds provided by the wholesale houses of Pueblo and Denver, the Denver Chamber of Commerce and the citizens of Telluride. Mr. Morris has sent to headquarters the following story, in which he describes what must have been a remarkable storm, and tells of the effective relief measures adopted.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

THE storm occurred Monday, July 27. The first reports were of a very alarming character, but communication by wire established the fact that it was not as severe as reported, and that it was probable the city would be able to handle the situation. However, on the third of August an appeal was made to the Chamber of Commerce of the State by a relief committee appointed at Telluride. After conferring with the Chamber of Commerce officials in Denver and securing a copy of the telegram, I determined that the situation warranted my presence at Telluride, and on Tuesday left for that point, stopping en route at Pueblo to confer with the Chamber of Commerce people there. Upon reaching Telluride I immediately went into conference with the entire relief committee.

The flood had presented two distinct problems to the relief committee, and at the time of my arrival neither problem had been analyzed. The first was the tremendous amount of debris which had been deposited upon certain portions of the main streets and upon the premises of parts of both the residence and business districts. This, from the physical character of Telluride, is a considerable problem, as the town is about the only spot in that pocket of the Rocky Mountains which forms a stopping place, the rises on either side of the town being sharp and of great height.

WARNINGS GIVEN BY TELEPHONE.

The cloudburst on the crest of the mountains drifted into what is known as the Cornet Creek Canon, and the first indication that Telluride had of approaching danger was when the head of the torrent passed the Liberty Bell Mine. From this point word was telephoned into Telluride and about twenty minutes elapsed before the head of the torrent reached the city. The result was that warning was given to everyone in the probable path of the flood, which had reached large proportions and its roar could be heard for a considerable distance. As it left the mouth of the canon, the houses immediately in its path were crushed, and in one instance was so completely demolished as to have no trace whatever left. The warning that had been given prevented a large loss of life. As it was, one woman was drowned, her body being recovered two days afterward from under the debris. Another woman was badly injured. The town has approximately seventeen hundred population, and is one of the most prosperous mining towns

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HERE IS GIVEN AN IDEA OF THE HAVOC WROUGHT BY THE CLOUDBURST AT TELLURIDE, COLO

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of the State, three large mines being in operation.

After leaving the mouth of the canon the torrent divided, one portion of it seeking out the original creek bed and following that through the town, wrecking houses and piling premises high with debris. The other portion took a course leading away from the creek bed with the result that the divided mass formed an ever widening "V," leaving the property between the lines of the "V" entirely unharmed. The flood entered the town at the west side, cutting its diagonal way across three blocks to the main thoroughfare. After the division just noted, the momentum of the flood was lost, and in its place a massive body as of molten ore moved slowly but irresistibly over everything in its way, with the result that the sides of houses were caved in and the immense weight of the deposit crushed the floors within and partitions were destroyed. When the whole mass became stationary an attempt was made to remove the deposit, which appeared to be merely of mud. The fire hose was brought into play in the hope that it could be flushed off into flumes which were constructed for that purpose, but it was quickly discovered that while the upper covering was of mud, underneath it was a firm foundation of rocks and boulders, some of which weighed from three to twenty tons each. In the case of the larger rocks it was necessary to blast them in order to move them from the streets. The main thoroughfare was opened as far as practical at once, so as to permit portions of it to be available for traffic. The deposit was of such quantity and such weight, however, that it was necessary to dig it out with pick and shovel. About 255 teams were put at work, and late in August have made but a slight impression upon the deposits.

SHELTER AND FOOD PROVIDED

In all some twenty-five properties were damaged, although the first reports were that the entire town had been destroyed. Added to this are about five business properties more or less damaged. Those whose homes were in the path of the storm were quickly provided with shelter and food, and in the instance where clothing was needed, this also was provided, so that within a few hours no suffering or exposure existed. Emergency relief having been given the committee directed almost all of its attention to the question of ridding the streets and alleys and business properties of the deposit, so that little real consideration to the problem of rehabilitating the people had been given.

The local newspaper, *The Daily Journal,* sent its reporters among the people who had been damaged by the flood, and urged that, inasmuch as Telluride in the past had always given promptly and liberally to the help of communities in distress, that this was an opportunity for them to be helped. They circulated a petition which was signed by about a third of those damaged by the flood, calling on the local committee to issue a nation-wide appeal for the relief of the distressed in the city. This petition impressed the relief committee, which had announced at a prior meeting that outside help would not be necessary, and demanded that they at once seek outside assistance. The committee did not feel that this was justified, but the pressure was so strong that they finally determined to issue an appeal through the Chambers of Commerce of the larger cities of the state requesting help.

In response to this appeal Pueblo raised $1,000 and the Denver Chamber of Commerce immediately voted $500, and offered to provide more funds if necessary. Considerable publicity was given to the appeal, and promptly after it was brought to my attention, I got in touch with the Chamber of Commerce here, and from the representations made to them, determined that I had better proceed to Telluride. The Chamber of Commerce asked me in addition

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to representing the Red Cross to act as their personal representative on the ground. I, accordingly, proceeded to Telluride, leaving Denver, August 4.

There appeared to be a marked division among the people regarding the matter of outside aid. The committee had been somewhat censured by some and praised by others for their attitude in refusing to make the appeal at first.

PLAN OF RELIEF OUTLINED.

At their request, I outlined a plan by which they could determine just what was needed, which, up to this time, they had not done. As we went over the field that night it developed that in all only eleven of the families who had been damaged by the storm would require aid, and of these, only three owned the properties in which they lived, and would require help in replacing or repairing them, and that these three and eight others would be, apparently, the total of those needing assistance in the matter of furniture and clothing. I explained the Red Cross method of getting at the facts, and the committee adopted our plan. I provided them with Red Cross record cards and showed them how to use them, and discussed with them the perplexing cases.

The committee expressed deep appreciation of the interest of the Red Cross and declared that the situation had been greatly clarified. I counselled that it should not attempt to relieve any who could help themselves, and that the relief given should take into account the possibility of its being supplemented by efforts on the part of the recipient. None of the mines had been affected by the flood. The average payroll in the mines is $100,000 a month, and wages are from $3.50 a day up. The mines and the work on the streets and alleys, for which the town had in its treasury $10,000 available, and were prepared to bond the city to the extent of $50,000 additional if needed, provided employment for more than the visible labor supply. Telluride citizens had raised a little more than $1,000 for relief.

I can report that the result of the Red Cross' interest in the flood has been to cut down the estimates of relief needed from $25,000 to less than $3,000, and a general appeal has been avoided.

The money which has been provided by the wholesale houses of Pueblo and Denver and the Denver Chamber of Commerce, together with that raised locally at Telluride, has been adequate to meet all needs of a charitable nature.

The Army Horse

(News Note—It is reported that a "Purple Cross Society," to kill badly wounded horses on the battlefields, has been organized in London.)

Once they ploughed the fruitful field,
Helped the reaper gain its yield,
Came to eve with sweet content,
Browsing when the day was spent;
Now they lie with mangled hide,
Fallen in the carnage tide.

Now they wage the battle hot,
Plunging under shell and shot;
Bearing dealers of the death,
Charging in the cannon's breath,
Till in agony they hide,
Fallen in the carnage tide.

What to them the sounding phrase
Which excuses bloody ways?
Honor, place or racial stem,
Slav or Teuton, what to them,
Torn and dead, or death denied,
Fallen in the carnage tide?

Theirs was not the chance to say
Words of peace to save the day,
The Creator made them dumb—
They who could not hush the drum
Yet are one with those who ride,
Fallen in the carnage tide.

—McLandburgh Wilson, in New York Sun.

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IN THE FLOOD AND FAMINE COUNTRY

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIBERT, BUILDER OF GATUN LOCKS AND DAM, REPORTS FROM CENTRAL CHINA ON PROGRESS IN RED CROSS RECLAMATION AND CONSERVANCY WORK

IN spite of certain necessary delays, due to preparations for extensive interior surveys, very satisfactory progress had been made late in July by the board of engineers of the American Red Cross in the investigation in the Huai River district of China which has for a purpose the prevention of floods and consequent famines. Two brief but interesting letters were received at Red Cross headquarters in Washington during August from Lieutenant-Colonel William L. Sibert, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, chairman of the board. One of these letters came from Shanghai, dated July 4; the other from Thsing Kiang Pu, dated July 21.

The investigation, which is being made jointly by the American Red Cross and the Republic of China, is intended to outline a gigantic reclamation and conservancy work which, it is hoped, will put an end to the terrible floods which have visited this section of central China periodically for more than twenty-five centuries. These floods have repeatedly laid waste vast stretches of rich agricultural lands and made millions of Chinese citizens destitute.

At a cost of approximately $75,000 the American Red Cross and the Chinese Republic are financing this investigation, the board in charge consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel Sibert, who built the Gatun Locks and Dam on the Panama Canal; Professor Daniel Webster Mead, of the hydraulic engineering department of the University of Wisconsin, and Arthur Powell Davis, chief engineer of the United States Reclamation Service. With this board is Charles Davis Jameson, the Red Cross engineer who made the preliminary survey of the afflicted territory, identified with the early Panama Canal engineering achievements, who is accompanying the board in a general advisory capacity. There are also with the board a number of other American engineers and members of the headquarters staff of the American Red Cross. The entire party sailed from Vancouver for Shanghai the first week in June on the steamer Empress of Russia. They reached Shanghai June 28 via Yokohama.

Parties Are Outfitted in Shanghai.

Writing of the preliminary plans of the investigation, which it is believed will result in a $20,000,000 canalization enterprise in the flooded country, to be financed through the floating of Chinese bonds, Colonel Sibert says in his Shanghai letter:

"We have outfitted three parties from here and they are all now in the field. One party went to Peng Po, where the Tien-Tsin Pu-Kow railroad crosses the Huai River, for the purpose of gauging this stream. One went to Thsing Kiang Pu for the purpose of running a line of levels from there to the sea. The other went to the mouth of the Grand Canal for the purpose of running a line of levels up through the series of lakes, checking the work already done.

"The Board went to the Siccawei Observatory, run by the French Jesuits, and found there quite an extensive amount of rainfall data in the territory concerned. We are having the daily records of several of the stations transcribed. We are also having the hydrographs of the Yangtze River platted and traced."

Colonel Sibert says the surveyors of the Anhui Province furnished the Board with their maps, but he found that different datum planes are used in different provinces by the Chinese surveyors. The surveyors of one province, he says, will not trespass on the territory of another, and the board has had some difficulty in connecting up the various surveys accessible. Continuing, he says:

"We have been unable so far to get any

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data as to the flood discharge of the Huai River, which, of course, is the information above all that is needed. The Huai River is now low. They have had no floods whatever this season, but our parties are on the ground and will have sections measured and be prepared to catch any rise that may come.

"We are having houseboats outfitted at the mouth of the Grand Canal for the occupancy of the board, and they will be towed up to the place where the railroad crosses the Huai River and we will go aboard them there. In the meantime we purpose to inspect the territory between the Huai River and the Grand Canal along this railroad. The board then intends to proceed down the Huai River through the Hungtse Lake to Thsing Ching Kiang Pu, inspect the Canal both north and south from there within the area concerned, and proceed to the sea via the Yen river at Hai Chow. That seems to be the shortest and best route in case it shall be decided to send any water from the Hungtse Lake country to the sea in that direction."

Colonel Sibert describes interestingly the conditions encountered in the flood and famine area in his later letter from Thsing Kiang Pu, and tells of the progress made by the survey parties to July 21. In this letter he says in part:

MAKES TRIP DOWN HUAI RIVER.

"The board has just completed a trip down the Huai River and across the Hungtse Lake to Thsing Kiang Pu, prior to this having gone through the famine area by train from the Huai River to the point where the Pu-Kow Tien-Tsin Railway crosses the Grand Canal. The chief engineer of the railroad took us in his private car and afforded us every opportunity to see the country. It was very hot, the thermometer yesterday registering 105 in the shade. The party is all well and our work is progressing satisfactorily. There was not more than two feet of water through the Hungtse Lake. We had difficulty in getting through, and had not the winds favored us we stood a good chance of being more than a week crossing that body of mud with a little water on top.

"The floods on the Huai River generally occur in July and August, and we may have an opportunity to get some flood discharge measurements. It is a great pity that these measurements were not taken during the last three or four years that this question has been under consideration, because the flow of the stream is absolutely basic data.

"Our level parties are connecting Thsing Kiang Pu with the sea and with the zero of the Yangtse River gauge. When these two lines of levels are run and all of the surveys that have been made by the survey students connected with them the board will then have data upon which to form an opinion as to the practicability of the proposition, but not as to its cost until after further investigation. From the reports of progress by the survey parties, it is thought that these two basic lines of levels will be completed by the end of July or in the first part of August."

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ITALY'S RED CROSS EXHIBITION

By MARION H. OLIVER

IN ROME from the third to the tenth of May a most interesting exhibition was given in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Treaty of Geneva, sometimes called the Red Cross Treaty. As a mark of appreciation the Italian government gave the Red Cross the great salon in the Palace of the Conservatori on the Piazza of the Campidoglio for the opening ceremonies.

The Campidoglio is on the smallest but historically the most important hill of Rome. It was on this Piazza that Romulus was said to have founded his city. Here stood the great temple of Jupiter built by Tarquinius Superbus in 509 B. C. In the year 1143 A. D., this hill became the center of the administration and in the fifteenth century the palace on the Campidoglio was built.

A Brilliant Assemblage.

The meeting was further honored by the presence of Their Majesties, the King and Queen of Italy, several foreign ambassadors and officers of the army and navy, as well as citizens actively interested in the work of the Red Cross. It was a beautiful sight. The great solon of the palace has brilliant frescoes on the four walls depicting the wars of the early Romans. At one end of the hall is a life-sized bronze figure of Pope Innocent X, almost overshadowing the raised platform on which sat the Count della Somaglia, President of the Italian Red Cross, and other officials. Facing the platform, seated in red and gold chairs, were the King and Queen, and behind their Majesties were brilliant uniforms of the army and navy representatives and the men and women of the Red Cross.

After a short address by Count della Somaglia, Signor Arturo Vecchini, the ex-deputy and famous orator, made a stirring speech which was received with much applause.

In the afternoon the interest shifted to the Park of the Danii, just outside the Borghese gardens where the Red Cross fair was arranged. Here, after a few words of address from the President of the Red Cross, the King and Queen inspected and officially opened the exhibition.

Lady Faints at Sight of "Blood."

In various places were grouped hospital orderlies, "wounded" men, ambulances and mules. A very nervous lady fainted when she saw one of these orderlies handling a dummy with a painted "bloody" bandage on its head. Under the trees an entire Red Cross hospital corps was encamped with dogtents, flytents, ambulances, supply stations, a postoffice and a telegraph station. Very near in an adjoining open space was a complete field hospital equipped with operating, X-ray, dispensary, kitchen and chapel tents, besides accommodations for over a hundred wounded men.

The operating tents were very interesting. They were square in shape. The side walls were made of slate-gray canvas and were put on a square frame of iron piping. I was told that this tent was more secure than one with poles and also that it gave the surgeon more room. The X-ray machine used is very small and can be carried easily by a man. It is also not a very expensive affair. This same field hospital has been in active use in Tripoli.

Exhibition is Extensive.

In another field were tents containing pictures of the different activities of the Italian Red Cross in times of peace and in the war in Tripoli. The Voluntary Nurse Corps was much in evidence.

One of the tents shown was made in such form as to cover a canal boat and to make a floating hospital, but I was told that this model had not

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Photo by Lamp, Rome.

THEIR MAJESTIES, THE KING AND QUEEN OF ITALY, INSPECTING THE RED CROSS EXHIBITS.

proved satisfactory and had been abandoned.

The railroad first aid stations attracted much attention. Each consisted of a ward of six or more beds and six stretchers, and a complete first aid outfit with an expert hospital orderly in charge. The Italian Red Cross has seventy of these stations and when a troop train is to pass through a town a first aid hospital is put up in the railroad depot. There any soldier who is ill and unable to travel further can be cared for until he can be moved to a regular hospital.

The most interesting thing of the whole exhibition was a hospital train for two hundred patients. This was most complete and up-to-date. The first car was partitioned into quarters for the senior surgeon and the other doctors, the chaplain and the rest of the staff, including four Red Cross nurses. The second, a baggage car, had been transformed into a well equipped kitchen with a large cooking range and facilities for

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RAILWAY STATION FIRST AID

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THE PHARMACY OF AN ITALIAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL TRAIN

feeding over two hundred men.

In addition to this a car had been divided into a mess room for the staff and into a pantry, which is well stocked.

TRAVELING HOSPITALS.

Next were the hospital wards. The cars are ordinary "third classers," but with two exceptions they could be turned into vestibule cars. The doors are twice the ordinary width so that they will admit a stretcher without crowding. These cars are made and used by the railroads like any others but can be called out by the Red Cross in time of war or disaster. Each ward contains twelve beds, made of stretchers hung across wooden braces in two tiers, but so arranged that a patient need not be taken from his bed to be moved. The bed-stretcher and patient can be carried in and out at will. These train wards also contain folding chairs and tables and a cupboard in which is kept all the linen and other supplies needed for twelve men. Above each bed in a bracket is a japanned drinking cup. Each ward has its own lavatory.

Besides these wards one car is fitted as a dispensary and an operating room, with sterilizers, instruments, etc. This operating room is used mainly for the dressing of wounds, although under pressing conditions it has been used for operations, but, of course, when the train was not in motion. The next car is the living and sleeping quarters of the hospital orderlies, and the last car of all is an isolation ward for contagious diseases.

When I was told by Count della Somaglia that the Italian Red Cross could call out and equip twenty trains of this size, able to transport in all 4,120 men, I was filled with admiration for the system which thus makes available the service of the railroad trains of a country to care for the sick and wounded.

The particular hospital train I inspected made a fourteen-day tour of the provinces demonstrating its uses to the people so that they may take greater pride and interest in their Italian Red Cross.

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THE PROGRESS IN FIRST AID

THE TWO RED CROSS INSTRUCTION CARS COVER MUCH TERRITORY—ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND LIFE SAVING KNOWLEDGE SPREADS STEADILY.

By MAJOR ROBERT U. PATTERSON, U. S. M. C.

CHIEF OF RED CROSS FIRST AID DEPARTMENT

FIRST Aid instruction on the railroads of the country is being continued with undiminished vigor. American Red Cross Car No. 2, in charge of Dr. W. N. Lipscomb, conducted a brisk campaign on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad of eighteen days' duration, touching at such important points as Pueblo, Salida, Grand Junction, and Salt Lake City. The mileage covered during this tour was 741 miles, and 32 meetings were held with an aggregate attendance of 1,098.

Leaving Salt Lake City on June 19, the car began operations over the Western Pacific. A digression was made at Shafter, Nevada, where Dr. Lipscomb took up some special work, including a tour of the Nevada Northern Railroad. On completion of this, the tour over the Western Pacific was resumed, and terminated at Oakland, California, July 29. Dr. T. W. Huntington, chief surgeon of the Western Pacific, took great personal interest in the work and did everything in his power to insure successful meetings. The attendance for the Western Pacific was 1,282 employes for 22 meetings held in the 19 days on that road. Considering the relative number of employes, and the distance between stopping points, the run over the Western Pacific was more successful than that over the Denver & Rio Grande.

On August 14 a trip was initiated over the Oregon Short Line which terminated at Portland, Oregon, on the twenty-seventh of the month, after which the car passed on to the tracks of the Northern Pacific, which should carry the car into Minneapolis, about October 20.

Dr. Shields' Tour of New England.

American Red Cross Car No. 3, directed by Dr. M. J. Shields, finished a very successful tour of the Eastern Division of the Boston & Maine Railroad at Portland, Maine, July 12. The distance made over that road was 1,284 miles and occupied 43 days. Twenty-seven different towns were visited and 94 meetings held with a total attendance of 3,675.

Work was next taken up over the tracks of the Maine Central Railroad. A great deal of interest was manifested, largely due to the fact that this was the first visit of the American Red Cross Car to the State of Maine, and many favorable comments were made by those whose duties permitted them to attend the lectures on the car. One conductor in Bangor said that he would be "delighted to listen to the instruction for hours and would be willing to go a hundred miles any day to be present."

This car spent 29 days on the Maine Central, traveling 1,135 miles. Fourteen important towns were visited and 53 meetings held with an attendance of 745. Dr. Walter N. Miner, a railroad surgeon at Calais, Maine, took a great interest in the meetings held at that town, and we are indebted to him for many courtesies shown the officials on the car. Colonel J. L. Taylor, of the Government Bureau of Explosives, attended one of the lectures at Bangor and expressed his hearty indorsement of the humane work of the Red Cross.

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THE FIRST AID CLASS FROM A BIG ELECTRIC COMPANY'S PLANT AT LYNN, MASS.

Leaving Fitchburg, Mass., on August 8, the car began a short run on the Western Division of the Boston & Maine Railroad, to end August 25 at White Creek, Vermont, continuing from that point on the Rutland System. The tour over the Rutland was finished September 8 at Ogdensburg, N. Y. Dr. William T. Davis, of the First Aid Department, American Red Cross, relieved Dr. Shields at Fitchburg, Mass., in order that the latter might avail himself of his annual holiday. While the car was at Beverly, Mass., it was visited by Miss Mabel T. Boardman, member of the executive committee of the American Red Cross, and by her mother, Mrs. William J. Boardman. As a result of the disaster at Salem, Mass., the attendance on the car while in that vicinity was not as good as could be desired, but this was only natural under the circumstances.

Mr. S. D. Sprong, electrical engineer of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has written to Red Cross headquarters declaring that the instruction given by Dr. Davis will prove of lasting benefit.

BELL SYSTEM FOREMEN INSTRUCTED.

On June 19, Dr. Davis reported at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and gave a series of lectures and demonstrations to certain employes of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, occupying a period of ten days. This work was arranged in order to give instruction to certain of the foremen so that they, in turn, may in the future instruct all new employes of that company. Morning and afternoon sessions were held and the whole subject of First Aid was most thoroughly covered. Mr. John Bailey, Superintendent of Safety of the Bell System, was present part of the time and took a great interest in the work.

From Wilkes-Barre, Dr. Davis proceeded to Harrisburg, Pa., where a similar course of instruction was given to another group of men of the same company. Judging from the intelligence and the enthusiasm of the men who were selected to receive this instruction, Dr. Davis is of the opinion that his teaching will result in a lessening of accidents, and be the means of saving many lives in the future. The Bell System is thoroughly up-to-date and spares no expense to insure the safety and comfort of its employes.

During the month of July the services of Dr. Davis were donated to the Boy Scouts at Camp Archibald Butt, near Chesapeake Beach, Md., where he gave the boys lectures in first aid and accident prevention.

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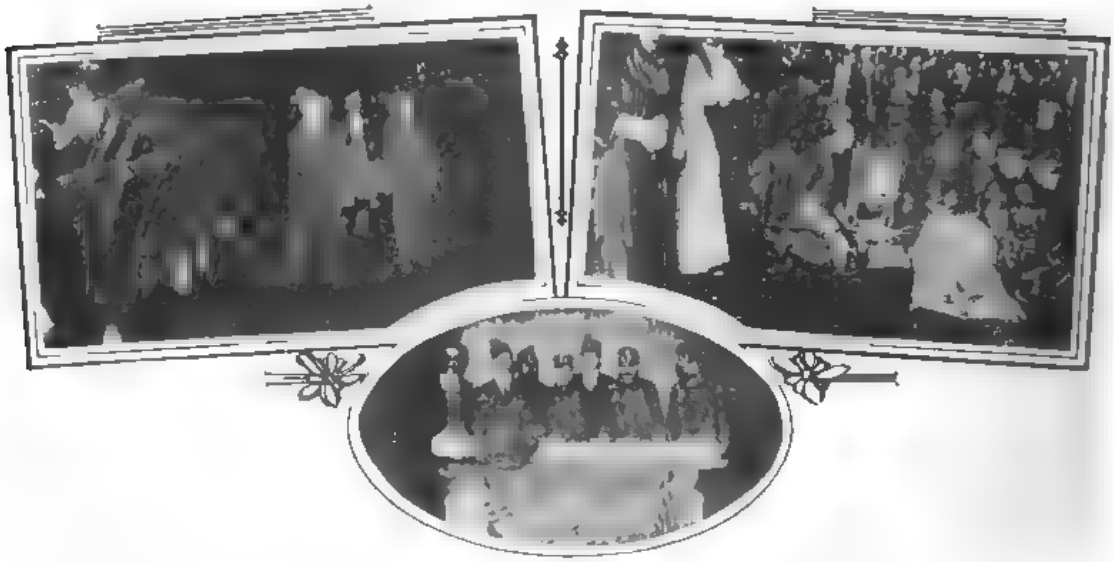

A FIRST AID MINING TEAM CARRYING OUT AN INJURED MINER, USING THE PULMOTOR ON A RESCUED MINER, AND (LOWER PICTURE) TREATING A FRACTURED THIGH.

Some of these lads were used as subjects, July 22, in posing for some moving pictures of first aid work on land and water. The films will be shown at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915.

FIRST AID AMONG MINERS.

On July 25, at Somerset, Pa., the second annual Somerset County Miners' First Aid Meet was held, at which the judges were physicians accredited by the Red Cross, and American Red Cross medals were awarded to the members of the team winning first place. First Aid Prize Certificates were donated to the members of the second and third teams.

A similar meet was held in Seattle, Washington, July 22. In this instance the judging was also by Red Cross physicians, and prizes were awarded by the First Aid Department. Details of this meet have not yet been received at this writing.

After leaving the Western Pacific at Shafter, Nevada, Dr. Lipscomb, with American Red Cross Car No. 2, proceeded over the tracks of the Nevada Northern Railroad to Ely, Nevada. A special course of lectures and demonstrations was given by Dr. Lipscomb for the benefit of the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company, which has stations at McGill, Copper Flats, and Ely, Nevada. This work was undertaken in compliance with the request of Mr. S. W. Eccles, President of that Company, who is a member of the National First Aid Committee of the American Red Cross. Mr. C. V. Jenkins, business manager of the Steptoe Valley Mining Company, a subsidiary company in McGill, Nevada, has written expressing appreciation of the instruction in first aid given by the Red Cross. Mr. C. B. Lakenan, general manager of the company, and Dr. C. E. Early, chief surgeon, and his assistants, co-operated with the Red Cross in McGill.

A great interest in first aid and accident prevention has been aroused in the State of Nevada. Elsewhere, we have detailed some of the work on the Nevada Northern Railroad and at the mines of the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company. Upon the request of Professor J. A. Scrugham, Dean of the Engineering School, University of Nevada, Dr. Lipscomb spent 10 days instructing teams that participated in a first aid meet held September 8 at Reno, Nevada. It is expected that more than 20 different teams will enter in this competition.

BOY SCOUTS ARE APT.

Incidental to our work on railroads Boy Scouts and Scoutmasters

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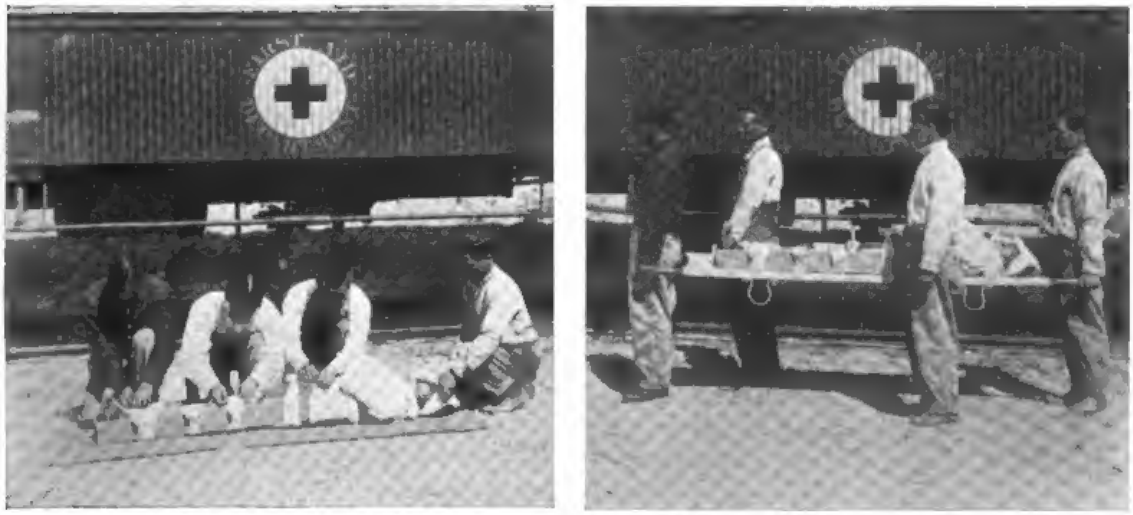

A JAPANESE FIRST AID TEAM OF THE MISSOURI CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY.

often visit the cars. Frequently special instructions are arranged for them by our surgeons. A special meeting was held for 17 Boy Scouts under Scoutmaster Harvey A. Hassall, at Stockton, California, July 24, and Dr. Lipscomb was so pleased with their work that he made a special report upon it. The following letter from Scoutmaster Hassall is self explanatory:

"Since your report came out on the street, I would rather be Scoutmaster than Mayor of this town. If it is not asking too much please keep in touch with me."

Recently, forty employes of the Cambria Steel Company, Cambria, Pa., passed the examination for Red Cross first aid certificates.

LIFE SAVING CORPS IS GROWING.

The work of organizing local life-saving corps for the American Red Cross is progressing most satisfactorily and the efforts of Mr. Longfellow, of the First Aid Department, are bearing fruit. The following letter of appreciation from the Secretary of the Police Commissioners of the city of Baltimore, may be of interest:

"The Board of Police Commissioners of Baltimore City directs me to say that the life saving methods for drowning, etc., as taught the Baltimore police by the representative of the American Red Cross, Mr. W. E. Longfellow, have proven of practical value, and are apt to continue to be useful to the Department."

After leaving Baltimore, Mr. Longfellow proceeded to Philadelphia, where he was successful in organizing no less than six life saving corps in that city and vicinity. In addition to teaching Boy Scouts, members of the Y. M. C. A., the Turngemeinde, and other athletic clubs, he instructed the entire police force of the city in life saving methods.

As a result of this work only recently, at Beiderman, N. J., a number of men were able to rescue three others who were clinging to the bottom of a yacht which had capsized in the Delaware River. The rescuers were in a steam launch and when they reached the scene quickly applied the methods taught them by the Red Cross. To quote the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of June 8:

"When the Margaret reached the scene the three yachtsmen were almost drowned. Members of the life saving crew, working with the precision that marked their experiments, carried out their instructions.

"Two of the men were clinging to the gunwale of the capsized yacht and the other was struggling to reach it. In a very short time they were dragged aboard the police boat, where it was found that all were exhausted."

Utica, N. Y., was the next place visited by Mr. Longfellow, and working from there as a center, he instructed a large number of people

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in Oneida County, assisted materially by the co-operation of the Y. M. C. A. of that city. After Utica, Chesapeake Beach, Md., was visited, where for two weeks instruction was given in swimming and life saving methods to the Boy Scouts at Camp Archibald Butt, near that resort. There the Chesapeake Beach Life Saving Corps of the American Red Cross was organized.

INSTRUCTION AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Leaving Chesapeake Beach, Mr. Longfellow spent a few days in reviewing the life saving work in Baltimore, and visited Philadelphia and its vicinity for several days, arriving in Atlantic City August 2. A great deal of interest has been aroused at Atlantic City, and practically the entire crew of Life Guards maintained there received instruction from Mr. Longfellow. These guards have heretofore been taught to depend largely on the use of supporting cans, buoys, and other mechanical aids. The Red Cross Life Saving Corps, while endorsing the use of such aids when available, endeavors to teach men not to depend upon them, and how to perform rescues simply by swimming and by knowing how to handle people in the water. A number of officials of the Y. M. C. A. and of the Beach Guards passed the life saving tests of the American Red Cross.

Mr. Longfellow is now engaged in organization and instruction in Rhode Island, and will inaugurate similar work in Detroit, commencing about September 1, for a period of six weeks.

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